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VOL. 55 MAY 1, 1930 No. 9

Special Libraries Number

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LIBRARIES AND BUSINESS MEN
A Symposium

BOYCE THOMPSON INSTITUTE FOR PLANT RESEARCH

PUBLIC BUSINESS LIBRARY WORK IN LARGE CITIES
A Survey

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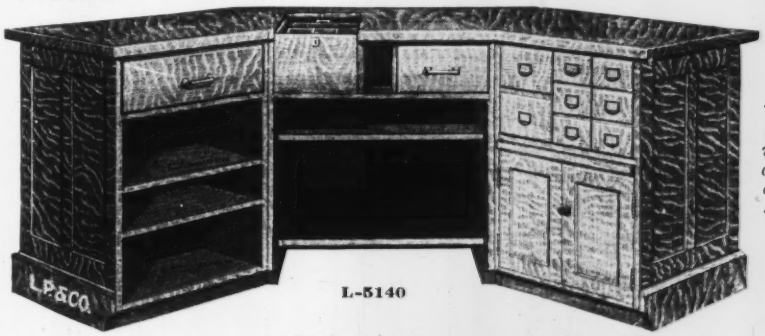

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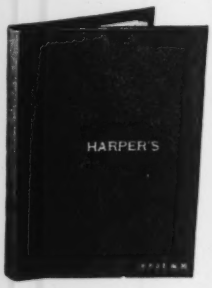

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CONTENTS

LIBRARIES AND BUSINESS MEN; A SYMPOSIUM 391
BOYCE THOMPSON INSTITUTE FOR PLANT RESEARCH, *by Zeliaette Troy* 400
AN IDEAL LIBRARY FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES, *by W. C. Schluter* . . . 405
PAYING DIVIDENDS, *by Rebecca B. Rankin* 407
LIBRARIAN AUTHORS 409
EDITORIAL FORUM 410
REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF PUBLIC BUSINESS LIBRARY WORK IN LARGE CITIES, *by Marian C. Manley* 412
THE MAY FORECAST 414
BOOK NEWS 416
SCHOOL LIBRARY NEWS 417
TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES 418
BOOK SELECTION ON WORLD AFFAIRS, VIII—FAR EAST 419
THE OPEN ROUND TABLE 420
AS OTHERS SEE US 421
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD 422
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS 425
FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS 426
AMONG LIBRARIANS 427
OPPORTUNITIES 428
CALENDAR 428
FORTHCOMING ISSUES 389

Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

This number devoted to Special Libraries has been arranged through the co-operation of Florence Bradley, Librarian of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Rebecca Rankin, Librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, and Mary Louise Alexander, Manager of the Library Research Department of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn. We are grateful for their help! Miss Manley's complete survey of Business Library Work in Large Cities proved too lengthy for JOURNAL pages so a summary is given in this number and the entire survey, printed by the Newark Public Library, will be supplied at fifty cents a copy upon application. Apply direct to Newark for copies.

Besides the two previously announced articles on budget cuts scheduled for May first, the report of Library Legislation for 1928 and 1929 prepared by William F. Yust, Chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on Legislation, will be given.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

MAY 1, 1930

Libraries and Business Men

A Symposium

THE RELATION between the business man, the public library, and the special library grows more and more interesting to our profession at large. In the beginning, the person in charge of a business library was not always a librarian from the standpoint of training or experience, but the application of library methods to business needs was found practicable and necessary, and these early experimenters pointed the way to one of the most important expressions of library service.

It is amazing to the special librarian who stops for a moment to reminisce about her early days in public library work that, although it has always been the business men who supported the libraries, it was never the business men's interests that were supported by the library's books. We expect to find in all public libraries special collections of books for children, even to the half of the building. We know how the school student, the teacher, the social worker and club woman must have an alcove or at least a reserved shelf of books. In sheer numbers, business men outrank any of these groups, yet how long was it before they received any portion of the book budget and how many public libraries even now have attempted to find out what the business man really wants? How many have purchased the comparatively few reference tools found in all business libraries, and, finally and most important, have installed people sufficiently familiar with this special source material and with our modern commercial life to give intelligent, quick service? So few public libraries have done these things that special libraries have been organized in great numbers to serve the needs of various industries and of individual firms. The convenience to a company of owning its own informational material is, of course, a large factor in the establishment of special libraries, but far more important than owning books is the special knowledge their librarians have which enables them to apply printed information to particular business problems, to adapt library methods to special conditions, cut red tape, and speed up service.

Several forces have been at work in the development of books into business tools, and their use into a routine part of business organization. Not so very long ago good business books were scarce, while now there is a real literature on nearly every phase of industry. Ronald Press, McGraw-Hill, and many other publishers are building fine reservoirs of practical information contributed by the real leaders of our industrial world; and business men have learned that it is an economic waste not to profit by the experience and knowledge of these leaders. Another factor is the modern business man himself. We, as librarians, must remember that today the majority of the men and women in business come from the great universities, where the wealth of libraries is taken for granted and the book habit is acquired with their college education. While it may once have been a source of wonder that Andrew Carnegie, a great business man, should have become the patron saint of libraries, we now accept as natural the business man's reliance upon printed information and his faith in libraries.

There is a distinctly different technique required in the administration of a business library. Rules which must necessarily hamper the fullest use of public library material have no place in business; for instance, "whole" copies of magazines are never sacred, but pages may safely be ripped out; books can be purchased by messenger and issued to the waiting person within ten minutes, deferring the formality of a catalog record until the book is returned; when

This symposium arranged for and introduction written by Mary Louise Alexander, Manager of the Library Research Department, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, 383 Madison Ave., New York City.

information is not easily available in print, telephone calls or visits to other sources can be made. Ingenuity is the keynote of special library service. The librarian cannot give up simply because her catalog or files fail to supply the answer. Then, too, the business librarian must evaluate the information furnished because a business man cannot take time to compare reports, weigh the sources and decide which information he should trust; that is the librarian's job. Business librarians, because they concentrate on certain subjects, become authorities on this highly specialized source material, as few public librarians can ever hope to find time to be.

But there are certain broad business subjects that might be adequately covered by all public libraries, and special librarians would gladly share their knowledge of the most useful books, magazines and pamphlets in their fields if public librarians sought this help in building useful collections. In large cities the great numbers of business men in each field of endeavor justify the building of an adequate special collection on such subjects as banking, real estate, retailing, advertising and others. In smaller cities there are usually a few outstanding industries, as furniture in Grand Rapids, clocks in Waterbury, or insurance in Hartford, and the public library could well afford to spend time and money cultivating such groups. The splendid work being done by the Business Branches in Newark, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Minneapolis and elsewhere show that it is not difficult to attract the business man when he once learns he can obtain help.

Some people entirely unacquainted with the work being done by business libraries seem to feel that special librarians are file clerks or stenographers who have been promoted to care for their company's records. Instead the majority of the members of the Special Libraries Association are trained librarians with many years' experience in public libraries. The fact that some have branched off has not in any way changed or lessened our interest in the library profession. We make constant use of our public libraries, and these larger collections will always supplement the business libraries, and the cooperation of public librarians always will be of the greatest possible help in our work. I believe it is true that a firm which maintains its own private library makes greater and far more intelligent use of the public library in its community than do firms which have no library. Since this use is always made through their own librarians, it is important that there should be the finest sort of understanding and friendliness between special and public librarians everywhere. The public library needs the financial support of large business corporations, and that support will be given much more willingly if a company feels that it has, or could, benefit in some degree. There is no overlapping of functions between the public and special libraries, no danger that one will usurp the place of the other. If there were a more intelligent dovetailing of these two important branches of library service, it would be for the good of libraries as well as of the business man.

In some fields special libraries are more firmly intrenched than in others, and they will increase in number as fast as resourceful, wide-awake librarians become available and are able to "sell" the library idea to more companies. The membership of the Special Libraries Association indicates nearly 1000 well-organized private libraries, and there are undoubtedly many more of which we have no record. We know, for instance, that more than 100 of the largest banks in the country have their own libraries. The National City Company of New York owns about 50,000 volumes and has a staff of seventeen people. Standard Statistics Company, another important financial library, employs sixty-five people and has a collection of 10,000 volumes. In most of the big newspapers of the country the term "morgue" has been discarded, and these data files have become truly fine libraries. The important insurance companies have long maintained their own libraries, that of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company being larger in numbers and broader in scope than many a public library. A staff of thirty-three administers a combined service of circulation and reference work for the employees of the Metropolitan and gives the most expert research service on every phase of business and industry.

The following descriptions of some of the important groups in S. L. A. suggest the activities of a few typical business libraries and show the extent to which certain industries have accepted the library idea. There is much that the public libraries can do for business; there are golden opportunities for the establishment of special libraries. It is hoped that this article may encourage both branches of the library profession to further development of this stimulating, satisfying work.

Financial Libraries

By Eleanor Cavanaugh

Librarian, Standard Statistics Co.

A GREAT many people undoubtedly wonder just what a financial library is, what makes it different from other types of special libraries, and what place a library has in a money-making institution. A financial library may be one

maintained either in a bank, in an investment house, or in a financial publishing house whose business it is to supply banks, investment houses, manufacturers, brokers, and sometimes individuals with information services. Libraries are maintained in these institutions because the firms have felt a great need for some sort of centralized information within their organization—a need for some department, specially organized to supply their own employees and their clients with specialized up-to-the-minute data by which their business may be more efficiently and effectively conducted.

The firm housing a financial library is primarily interested in banking, finance, money, credit, prices, business conditions, conditions in basic industries such as automobile, petroleum, iron and steel—and vitally interested in the stock market. It is the librarian's job to collect and have available for instant use all data on gold movement, Federal and State regulations governing the different phases of business, production figures, foreign trade, interest rates, money in circulation, brokers' loans, balance of international trade, and a thousand and one similar subjects. At some time or other there is a keen interest in new industries, production, consumption and foreign trade in established industries, in bull or bear markets, panics, tariff, depressions, and at all times in the stock market which is more or less the pulse of financial libraries. The above subjects, and many others covering the whole range of our business and financial structure, make up the librarian's day. To function properly, the librarian of such a library must know her company's organization, its history, scope, its personnel, its new projects and future plans. She must learn the language of her trade and acquire as much background as possible to give the best service to the organization which she serves.

Early Libraries

The first financial library in New York City of which there is a record is probably the one started in 1879 in the firm of Fisk & Hatch. In 1885 this firm was known as Harvey Fisk & Sons, and the collection is now known as Pliny Fisk Collection and is owned by Princeton University. It is a collection of 6000 books and 25,000 pamphlets, and has an extensive file of corporation reports and clippings. Another early library was the "Investors Library," organized in 1885 and taken over in 1906 by Marvyn Scudder, who leased it to the National City Bank until 1919, when the collection was donated to Columbia University. This collection, which has about 500,000 volumes, is still housed in the Business Building at Columbia and is known as the Marvyn Scudder Business Library. Among the investment houses in New York City which maintained libraries as long as twenty to twenty-five years ago are: Imbrie & Company, which later sold its collection to the Central Union Trust Company, now known as the Central Hanover Trust Company; Robinson & Company, who recently merged with Sutro & Company; J. P. Morgan & Company; Speyer & Company, and Kuhn, Loeb & Company. These were probably the first investment houses maintaining libraries of this kind.

However, the greatest impetus given this type of library was during the war. It was at this time that, among others, the libraries of the Bankers Trust, the Guaranty Trust Company, The American International Corporation, and the Standard Statistics Company were organized. Today there are well over 100 financial institutions maintaining libraries. The majority of these, incidentally, are in New York City. The National City Financial Library, which was organized in 1907 as part of the bond department of the bank, has grown until it now has 50,000 volumes, with seventeen people on the library staff. Most of the reference work done by this library is for its own company and its branches. Inasmuch as the National City Bank has branches all over the United States and foreign countries, the work of this library has an international aspect. The Guaranty Trust Company library was started in 1916 and now has a book stock of 32,000 volumes and a staff of sixteen. It is primarily a research library and a private one, but does serve customers and clients of the company. It has a corporation file on about 40,000 companies. A large part of the work of this library is collecting financial documents from foreign countries, municipalities, and provinces, in order that the financial status and history of these may be known before the bank undertakes to underwrite foreign issues.

The library of Standard Statistics Company was officially organized in 1917, although it had been part of their Statistical Department for ten years previous to that. It was established to serve the members of its editorial and statistical staffs, as well as to supply the clients of the company with pertinent information regarding banking, finance, business conditions, economic trends and the stock market. It now has a book collection of 10,000 volumes and a staff of sixty-five people. This library has what is probably the most expensive "Corporation Files" in any library of its kind, having complete financial histories of 50,000 companies in which there is an active investment interest or speculative interest, plus many more thousands which are less active. Supplementing these "Corporation Files" is a clipping file

which dates back to 1909 and contains complete data on hundreds of thousands of companies in business in the United States and foreign countries, but particularly in the United States. The work of this library is to keep its editors and statisticians and research department and other staff members supplied with the latest information regarding all phases of business and finance; to write special reports at times on industries or business, and to serve as a clearing house of information to the firm's thousands of subscribers. Last year this library answered over 150,000 inquiries, most of which required some type of special reference or research work. This library has an inter-office automatic telephone system which handles as high as 500 to 600 telephone calls per day. These are in addition to the personal visits to the library.

Some of the other banks and financial institutions maintaining financial libraries are: Bankers Trust Company, Irving Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Company, Redmond & Company, H. L. Doherty & Company, American Bankers Association, Dillon Read Company, National Bank of Commerce, Moody's Investors Service, Wall Street Journal of New York City, Union Trust Company of Cleveland, Federal Reserve banks in all twelve districts, Bank of Italy in San Francisco, Halsey Stuart Company of Chicago, Old Colony Trust Company, and Kidder Peabody of Boston.

What These Libraries Do for Their Firms

By knowing the organization and its needs thoroughly, the special library can be the eyes and ears for its firm, and can keep ahead of all possible demands for information. It does this by systematic and intelligent collection of materials pertinent to the business of that particular organization; by knowing the sources of information and by being able to apply the information gathered to the needs of the firm. If the library is in a bank, then the librarian must know how a bank operates, be familiar with banking terms, be ready to supply the credit department with complete corporation files and services covering up-to-the-minute information on industries; the Trust Department also depends upon the same files; the Bond Department uses the library for the preparation of all its circulars on financial offerings as well as in many other ways; the Statistical Department is the one most closely allied with the library and uses it more than any other department; and the Publicity Department depends upon the library to supply data upon which to build its advertising campaigns.

If the library is in a brokerage or investment house, then the librarian must concentrate on the stock market and on securities, particularly those in which the investment house specializes, as municipal or public utility or foreign issues. Other subjects of vital and constant interest are stock price indexes, changes in Blue Sky Laws, changes in the regulations of existing stock exchanges, new capital issues, information on bond maturities and defaults, and dividend payments.

If the librarian is in a financial publishing house, then she must concern herself with all of the above subjects plus a great many more. She must have an instinct for news and watch State and Federal legislation affecting banking, insurance, public utilities, etc. She must be sure that she always has the latest information regarding the activities of the Federal Trade Commission and all stock market operations. And the alert financial librarian will be ready to answer questions on any new developments at a moment's notice, as, for instance, the new Bank for International Settlement, gold movement of foreign countries, budgets, mergers and financial statistics of States and cities. Unlike the public library, this information is not always obtainable in books. In fact, books form the less important part of all financial libraries because the business man of today is not interested so much in what happened last year as in what happened yesterday, what is happening today and likely to happen tomorrow. The only way in which such information can be acquired is through current newspapers, trade journals, government documents and research publications of all sorts. The backbone of every financial library is its "corporation files," by which is meant the annual reports of railroads, public utilities and industrials, Interstate Commerce Commission dockets, circulars describing stock and bond issues, mortgages and indentures. Collecting and organizing this type of material is the first and most important function of a financial library.

The Future of Financial Libraries

Probably no class of business men have been so quick to recognize the library as an important asset and integral factor in the growth of their particular business, as have those in the financial field. The financial library is no longer an experiment. This is proved (if proof be necessary) by such facts as these:

Rarely has such a library, once established, been given up.

There are more financial libraries in existence than in any other single class of special libraries, and each year sees a steady growth in their numbers.

Hard-headed business men have seen fit to establish and maintain libraries within their own walls and house them in the most expensive office space in the

world, and also to provide adequate space for their future growth.

The work of these libraries has been recognized by such organizations as the American Bankers Association and the Investment Bankers Association, who have made a financial library exhibit an important part of their annual convention each year.

And still there are hundreds of banks and thousands of investment houses that have not yet organized their own library. The field is broad, seeds have been sown, and the future of financial libraries is a bright one indeed.

Industrial Libraries

By Elizabeth Wray

Librarian, United States Rubber Company

EVERY special library in the industrial field is born of the necessity of the industry it serves. This necessity, strange to say, is not the result of geographic placement, for industries operating in or administered from such rich library centers as Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco feel the need as keenly as those in smaller towns. Though private collections maintained by commercial concerns are scattered through nearly every State from coast to coast, more are found in the eastern sections of the United States and Canada. New York, the largest manufacturing city in the country and certainly well endowed with public libraries, has also the largest number of special libraries. Indeed, in the metropolitan district of New York alone there may be seen a complete cross section of the entire special library field.

Large industries with many interests, such as the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Consolidated Gas, Standard Oil, Eastman Kodak Company, General Electric Company, A. D. Little Company, New Jersey Zinc Company, and the United States Rubber Company, to name a few, require not one but several special collections to cater to their varied needs. It is usual in these companies to find a general reference library serving as an information center for the officers and the staff, while separate and very special legal, patent, engineering or chemical research libraries are maintained in addition. Private commercial collections run the entire scale in size, from thousands of volumes found in the long established technical libraries serving some industries to the new and small working collections in the latest addition to the field. What is true of any library is particularly applicable to the business library; its worth cannot be measured by the number of accessions, but rather by the resourcefulness of the librarian and her intensive knowledge of the contents of the collection and of outside sources both public and private. Any executive may have access to the same standard books and pamphlets in his public library, but as time is nearly always a factor in the reference work done for the business man, his special demands can be satisfied day after day only by his own private collection.

Business is becoming more and more competitive, and the progressive executive realizes that successful policies must be founded on the accurate and exhaustive collection and interpretation of facts, facts not only of his own industry or concern, but the daily developments in other industries, domestic and foreign data on broad economic changes that may have bearing on his operations either directly or indirectly. Therefore, many industries are equally interested in the same basic material at the same time, and it would be next to impossible for even the richest and largest public library to give each the amount of attention and service required. Some one has aptly said in this connection that, while the public library may serve all of the industries some of the time, it takes the special library to serve some of the industries all of the time.

Information flows through three main channels: by word of mouth, through the periodical press, and through books and encyclopedias. Business men cannot wait for information to crystallize in book form, and one field in which the special librarian excels, I think, is in her ability to ferret out the reliable sources of information in these successive stages of fact-flow and to give the proper value to each.

Data used in business must be definite. Special library questions are seldom answered by a book on the subject, but rather by some pointed paragraph in that volume that is found and marked by the librarian or by a digest of several volumes or articles. The data must be up to date, literally, the last word. With tariff changes boosting or depressing commodity prices overnight, yesterday's quotation without today's knowledge of the latest Federal action would be worthless. Again, daily information on patent decisions handed down in one section of the country may change the course of litigation in preparation in another. Where no general statistics on a subject appear in print, the resourceful librarian can and does appeal directly to some authority in the trade for a fairly representative estimate that will serve the immediate emergency of her firm.

Industries are willing to pay for useful information, but they want value and not waste. Formalities of purchase procedure and of cata-

loging never stand between the man and the material. Flexibility of service is the keynote, and all the resources of the collection are at the command of the user. Having few conflicting interests to serve, the special librarian can assemble quickly an immense amount of pertinent information on a problem, can arrange it to suit the case, mark the pithy passages and, if necessary, can as speedily discard it when it has served its purpose.

Sometimes, however, a problem is germane to the work of several departments in the company, as, for instance, the subject of pensions or bonus plans for employees. This may engage the attention of the legal department, the tax expert, the industrial relations chief, the factory and sales managers, the accounting department and the publicity department. Then only a discreet division of the available material and a hasty duplication by purchase and loan keeps each department happy and informed.

Much of the work done by the special librarian is confidential. To serve her firm thoroughly and quickly, she must have their complete confidence and a full understanding of the problem under consideration. These are facts which the executive could not or would not place before the public librarian. Knowledge of the work of the many divisions of the concern leads the alert librarian to the proper outside sources, so that no interest of the company is sacrificed. Information gathered for one division on some phase of a subject often has a bearing on the needs of another department already known to the librarian. Centralized information thus benefits the whole organization.

Where the librarian is in close contact and full accord with the development and research divisions, her knowledge of their inquiries and work helps her to sense in advance what should be added to the collection to fit future demands. A series of questions on a project as it progresses from an idea to a commercial product points the way to the assembling of further information on uses of the new product, advertising methods applicable, how handled or packaged, sales policies of competitive lines, price trend, what magazines cover the field, etc.

The special librarian, operating as she does in a neutral service department, is often approached by members of the staff with questions they would not ask of each other, and she can be the means of bringing together men who can help each other within the organization. Every department in an industrial concern can find help of some kind in the well-managed special library. There are facts about new developments affecting the use of the products for the technical advisor, statistics of little known raw materials or details of new equipment for the purchasing department, up-to-the-minute financial information for the credit man, the affiliations of leaders of interrelated industries for the sales executives, the checking of the accuracy of statements for the advertising copywriter, the latest air transport time schedules for the traffic manager, methods of inventory control for the stores division, cost of living figures for the employment head, tracing the movements of debtors for the collection department, data on industrial hazards for the safety executive, changes in Workmen's Compensation laws for the insurance division, the incidence of certain diseases in industry for the company physician, and endless facts on places, products and customs for the export chiefs.

When one realizes that the people served by an industrial library often number thousands, scattered over this country and sometimes over the globe, that in many other instances these thousands are housed in the same building or plant with the library, it is easy to see that the opportunities for service are limited only by the librarian herself.

The work is fascinating and the field large, with only the surface scratched so far. There are hundreds of concerns that need and can afford a special library, and they are slowly discovering their need and reaching out for help. Every business branch of a public library is a selling point for a private special library. Learning to use the fine service of the special library within the public library is the first step toward wanting and establishing another private industrial collection.

Insurance Libraries

By Florence Bradley

Librarian, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

ASK AN insurance man if he thinks his office needs a librarian and he will say "No. But if you are interested in things like that, possibly you happen to know where I can get some information on ——?" That little word "happen" is very interesting to the business librarian because there has seemed to be a general impression on the part of business men that getting information on practical subjects is a matter of chance, like remembering quotations or opening the *Bible* for a text. Organized information, business analytics, magazine indexes, knowledge of source material—what have they to do with a library or an insurance office? Until the last five years—apparently nothing, but now it begins to look as though the librarian and the insurance man were going to meet and at least have a bowing acquaintance.

To begin with, every insurance company must collect its own State commission reports, and preferably those of three, four or more States. Bulky they are and merely of depository value after the current year. Therefore, picture sets of them in the president's office, in the law division, in the actuarial department, and in the statistical bureau, to say nothing of stray copies in supervisors' and secretaries' offices. They would stretch for miles and miles of shelves unless conserved in one place—a library. Next, there are the magazines, some seven or eight important ones without any index covering them from the insurance man's point of view. It takes hours to page six months of *The Eastern Underwriter* to find an article, even though it is clearly remembered that the headline was midway of the page and on the left. In spite of the claim of most insurance men, that their magazines are of no real importance, they do want to verify certain articles just as frequently as any other business man, and therefore need a catalog. As to books, insurance men claim they do not read except occasional things on psychology or management, or economics, or business correspondence or biography when they hear of a good one like Ludwig's *Napoleon*. Does that not suggest a book collection? Therefore, what kind of librarian does an insurance company need? None but the most competent, imaginative and experienced that can be found, with good library school training and experience in public library work, if possible.

If an insurance company carries educational work for its agents, the library frequently functions under that division, but the beginning point has also been within investment, welfare, statistical or personnel departments. Wherever the executive happens to belong who sponsors the library, there will the librarian be attached.

It is interesting to note that insurance companies that began their libraries many years ago have continued them for the most part. The older established company libraries are the Phœnix Mutual Insurance Company in Hartford and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York. More recent ones are the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company in Hartford, and the Maryland Casualty Company in Baltimore while the newest and one of the most interesting is the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in Springfield. Throughout the country there are local insurance societies that have very excellent libraries, notably the ones in Boston and New York of which Daniel Handy and Mabel Swerig are the respective librarians.

We may say that insurance libraries not only build up valuable files of insurance reports, magazines and books but also specialize on some other one phase of work that has a direct bearing on the company's interests. Sometimes it is educational work with the agents who want to specialize in up-to-date selling methods. Sometimes it is business economics in connection with industrial developments.

The insurance librarians for some years have found themselves in such a minority that when they tried to organize as an insurance group within the Special Libraries Association they found it possible to have only the most informal programs at their round tables. Now they are steadily increasing in numbers, and find it necessary to answer so many questions as to the value of having a library within an insurance company that they are working this year on the compilation of a booklet that will go into all the various phases of administration. This will be the first contribution of the insurance group to professional literature. Their work has just begun.

The Newspaper Library

By William Alcott
Librarian, The Boston Globe

THE NEWSPAPER library is a product of the nineteenth century, and its beginnings may be traced in the first half of that century, although its great development has come in the last fifty years. When Charles Dickens arrived in Boston in 1842, on his first visit to America, he found delight in the newspaper files of English newspapers in the office of his host, Nathan Hale, editor of *The Boston Daily Advertiser*. *The New York Herald* started a library in 1845, and *The New York Tribune* in 1846. With the passage of the years the newspaper library has become the newspaper's memory.

The number of newspaper libraries in the United States and Canada somewhat exceeds 300, it is estimated. Most of the large newspapers maintain a library or reference room, although there is little uniformity in the name of the department. Sometimes the department is known as the morgue, or the graveyard, or the reference room, or library, and the less conventional names are used without conscious inferiority. For instance, on the twenty-fourth floor of *The Chicago Tribune's* beautiful tower is the newspaper's reference library, with a good collection of books, pamphlets, magazines and clippings, while twenty stories below, adjoining the city editor and the news room, is the morgue with its million clippings, hundreds of thousands of photos and metal cuts. Newspaper libraries are not confined to the newspaper offices of the larger cities, nor only in the East. Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and

Los Angeles contain some excellent newspaper libraries. In Fresno, Cal., Fargo, N. D., Sheboygan, Wis., Ironwood, Mich., Decatur and Peoria, Ill., Akron and Dayton, Ohio, Harrisburg, Pa., Syracuse, N. Y., New Haven, Hartford and Waterbury, Conn., Springfield and Worcester, Mass., Manchester, N. H., and Portland, Me., are also to be found newspaper libraries.

The modern newspaper library contains a good collection of reference books, but the distinctive things of such a library are the vast and valuable collections of clippings, photographs, metal cuts, negatives and mats. *The Boston Globe* library contains about 5000 reference books, 2000 pamphlets, 1,500,000 clippings, 500,000 photos and 70,000 metal cuts. *The New York World* has a collection of 11,000,000 clippings, probably the largest collection of the kind in the world. Both *The Philadelphia Public Ledger* and *The New York Daily News* have photo collections numbering about a million and a half.

Some of the conspicuous newspaper libraries of the country were established as follows:

New York Herald...1845	Indianapolis News ..1904
New York Tribune..1846	St. Paul Dispatch...1906
Philadelphia Telegraph 1856	Kansas City Journal.1907
Boston Journal 1861	Christian Science Monitor .....?.1908
New York Times...1867	Newark Eve'g News.1910
Boston Herald 1876	Philadelphia Public Ledger 1914
Boston Globe 1887	Milwaukee Journal..1915
New York World...1889	Cleveland Press.....1916
Boston Transcript...1890	Buffalo Eve'g News.1920
Chicago Daily News.1895	Washington Evening Star 1921
New York American.1899	Cincinnati Times Star 1923
Chicago American...1900	
Cincinnati Enquirer..1902	
Minneapolis Journal.1902	
Boston American ...1904	

Newspapers, first of all, serve the public through their news columns, and many have, in addition, a department of questions and answers, sometimes on general information, and sometimes on a special subject, like *The Globe's* "People's Lawyer," which appears weekly. Some newspapers give a very extensive service through their libraries by mail and telephone. *The Baltimore Sun* welcomes the visits of school children in groups into the library in pursuance of their school work. Other newspapers keep the library door locked to all except staff employees.

The collections of clippings, properly classified, have a tremendous value, and in three respects they form the most complete sources of information among all libraries. These three superiorities are in biography of living persons, in the record of local news or local events, and in the history of local politics. In recent years there has been a large increase in the use of special libraries by newspaper libraries and in the use of newspaper libraries by both public and special libraries.

In two other distinctive ways newspapers and their libraries or related departments have rendered valuable service to public and reference librarians, and that is in the preparation and publication of indexes and almanacs. Published indexes are now available for the last 140 years for English news, and for the last 95 years for American news. Published indexes are as follows:

1790-1920—Palmer's Index to The London Times.
1906 to date—The London Times Index.
1835-1918—New York Herald Index (four copies made).
1851-1913—New York Times Index (written).
1875-1906—New York Tribune Index (printed).
1913 to date—New York Times Index (printed).
1926-1927—Michigan News Index, by Adrian Daily Telegram (printed).

In addition, many newspapers have written indexes of their papers.

The newspaper almanacs are an almost invaluable contribution to library service. *The* (New York) *World Almanac* and the *Chicago Daily News Almanac* are quite indispensable in any reference library. Newspaper almanacs are available as follows:

1838-1914—New York Tribune Almanac and Political Register.
1857-1914—Texas Almanac (not published every year).
1872-1878—New York Herald Almanac.
1876-1915—Baltimore Sun Almanac.
1885 to date—Chicago Daily News Almanac.
1886 to date—(New York) World Almanac.
1886 to date—Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac.
1887 to date—Providence (R. I.) Journal Almanac.
1917 to date—Maryland Almanac (successor to Baltimore Sun Almanac).
1925 to date—Philadelphia Bulletin Almanac.
1925 to date—Texas Almanac, published by Dallas Journal.

One of the strange incidents of library history is that although the newspaper library antedates the formation of the first library association, its discovery as a source of vast information is of recent occurrence. Special Libraries Association was the first to enlist their interest in a library association movement, and the first conference of newspaper librarians ever held was in 1923 at the annual conference of Special Libraries Association.

Advertising

By Mary Louise Alexander
Manager, Library Research Dept., Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn

ADVERTISING is everywhere in this modern civilization of ours. It fills (and its support makes possible) the fine magazines and newspapers we have in this country. Advertising lines our highways and lights Broadway at night. It fills the air, allowing lonely isolated

families, and city folk as well, to hear the finest music or newest jazz, via the sponsored programs on the radio. Advertising is a popular form of education which teaches people to want the good things of life—labor-saving appliances, healthful food, more attractive and comfortable homes. Good advertising is based on facts, and the advertising profession is a constant user of printed information. There are more than ten thousand firms whose products or services are advertised nationally in addition to the vast numbers of purely local advertisers, and it is estimated that fully a billion and one-half dollars are spent for advertising in a single year. The major part of this advertising is prepared and placed by advertising agencies, of which there are said to be some fifteen hundred in the United States. Of these, however, probably about 10 per cent are the leading and important agencies that handle at least three-quarters of all the national advertising done in this country. The greatest producing centers, or advertising agency headquarters, are New York City and Chicago, but many other large cities, such as Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis and San Francisco, are also the homes of a number of important agencies.

These organizations range in size from fifteen or twenty people to six or seven hundred, but each to a varying degree performs the same functions. A complete advertising campaign consists of these steps: An analysis of the product to be advertised; a survey of the market it reaches (and this often involves a house-to-house, or store-to-store canvass throughout the country to learn buying habits and the standing of competitors). Next the agency must study publications and choose those best suited to carry the message to the greatest number of consumers. Only then is the advertising agency ready to write copy, buy art work, have the advertisement set up in type, and forward it to the publisher. In addition to the standard departments of Marketing, Media, Copy, Art, etc., which perform the functions just mentioned, many advertising agencies also have Outdoor Bureaus which plan and produce posters and signs, and Radio Departments which plan music and entertainment, hire musicians and actors, rehearse them and handle the details in connection with radio advertising.

Every one of these departments needs the services of a trained librarian. The Marketing man must have full information on population, trading areas, buying power factors such as automobile owners, wired homes, incomes, rents, as well as data on all phases of distribution. Census volumes are only the merest beginning in this market data search. Experienced librarians make use of all of the statistics prepared by the research departments of large publishers, the figures sponsored by leading trade associations, the publications of the many special bureaus in Washington, of schools of business and other research organizations. For the Art Department, the advertising library must be ready to supply every variety of picture—costume, period furniture, animals, brides, plumbers, foodstuffs or skyscrapers. It must supply the Radio Department with musical information, classic and modern, composer and composition. And the copywriter's needs lead the librarian to history, literature, biography, science and into every trade and industry. It can be seen from this that the term advertising library must never be understood to mean one covering only the subject of advertising—it is in reality a cross-section of all special libraries.

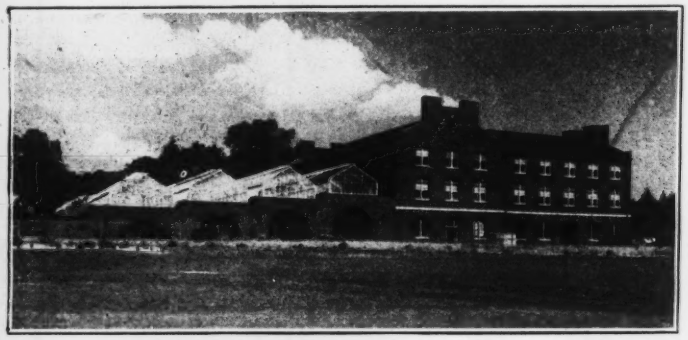
But in spite of all these informational needs, common to every advertising agency, comparatively few have yet organized their own libraries. In New York City we know of only twelve or fifteen companies that maintain their own advertising libraries, among whom are: J. Walter Thompson, H. K. McCann, Young & Rubicam, Erwin-Wasey and Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn. There are several advertising libraries in the Middle West, such as that of the D'Arcy Company in St. Louis and Campbell-Ewald in Detroit. These libraries vary from two people to a staff of twelve in one New York agency. The number of books in these libraries is not necessarily large because current magazines and data files are far more vital. In Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, more than a thousand different magazines are received regularly and clipped and the data file maintained covers more than three thousand subjects, chiefly commodities, sales and advertising. There is a file of many thousands of pictures and complete territorial information. Material is loaned freely to the people in the company and to clients, but usually inquiries are presented to the department and the librarians study the subject and submit a written report. Librarians in this field easily earn the title of research workers, for the subjects they study range from welding through dietetics, cosmetics and aeronautics to the latest theory of electro-dynamics.

Here, then, is a fertile field for library development. All advertising agencies have a flood of valuable free material coming into their office regularly which should be salvaged and organized, and clever librarians with a knowledge of advertising and selling could and should persuade agencies to let them show how absolutely indispensable library service can become to them.

Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research

By Zeliaette Troy
Librarian

William Boyce Thompson was born in Virginia City, Mont., in 1869 and moved with his family to Butte in his early youth. It is likely that Colonel Thompson's interest in plant problems dated from those days when, as a boy, he attempted to grow vegetables for his mother's kitchen in defiance to the fumes from the local smelters. Twenty years later, in developing his beautiful grounds overlooking the Hudson at Yonkers, he was perplexed by the multitude of unsolved problems which contact with plant life presented to his mind. His personal association with Doctor Duncan, the organizer and first director of the Mellon Institute, had awakened in him a profound enthusiasm for scientific research, for Colonel Thompson's is essentially a mind which seeks out facts. It was, therefore, a natural and logical expression of his individuality to determine to found and endow an institution for plant research.



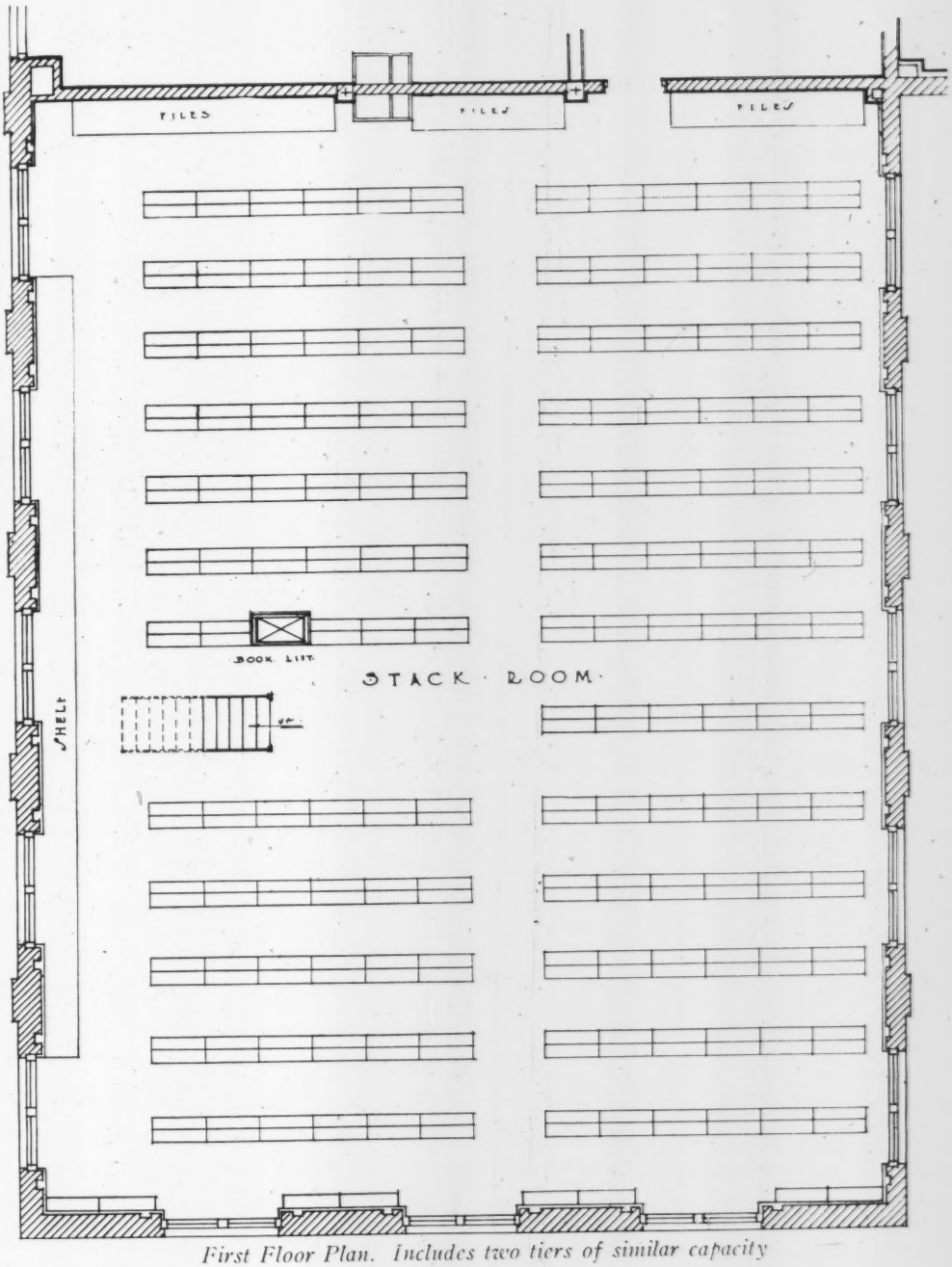
The Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, N. Y. View from the East

In June, 1919, The Farm and Research Corporation was incorporated for the combined purpose of research and distribution of the knowledge gained by research to individual growers and producers. In order to assure himself that the institution should be planned, organized and built in a way that would be most serviceable, in 1920 Colonel Thompson sent Doctor Fred J. Pope, a chemist long in his employ, to visit various agricultural institutions and to learn what was most needed to increase plant production. Almost without exception the authorities declared what was most needed was fundamental research; an institution free from the duties of teaching, regulatory activities (inspection of food products, fertilizers, etc.) and control of insect pests and plant diseases which takes so much of the time of the Federal and State controlled institutions. Such a privately endowed organization could devote its entire time to development of new principles and new methods. Colonel Thompson appreciated and accepted this viewpoint, revised his original plans and in November, 1920, the institution was given the more appropriate name of The Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc. Three years later the name was changed to Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc., indicating that it was a memorial to his mother and father.

Among the scientists from whom Colonel Thompson sought technical advice were Dr. John M. Coulter, professor of botany at the University of Chicago, and Dr. Raymond F. Bacon, director of the Mellon Institute. This conference resulted in the reorganization of the board of trustees into two groups, one to advise on the scientific problems of the Institute and the other to handle the practical administration. Dr. William Crocker, associate professor of plant physiology at the University of Chicago, was elected Director and started his work in February, 1921, by first devoting three months to a survey of American biological and chemical laboratories and then spending four months in an observational investigation of like facilities in Europe. It was on this European trip that the nucleus of the library was formed. At this time, many private libraries were on the market, and Doctor Crocker was able to obtain many complete sets of valuable journals which otherwise are very hard to secure.

As the result of these investigations as well as of his own experiences in the use of laboratories the director drew up detailed plans for laboratories, greenhouses and equipment which give the workers every possible aid for accurate and efficient solutions of problems in plant science. Usability was the primary considera-

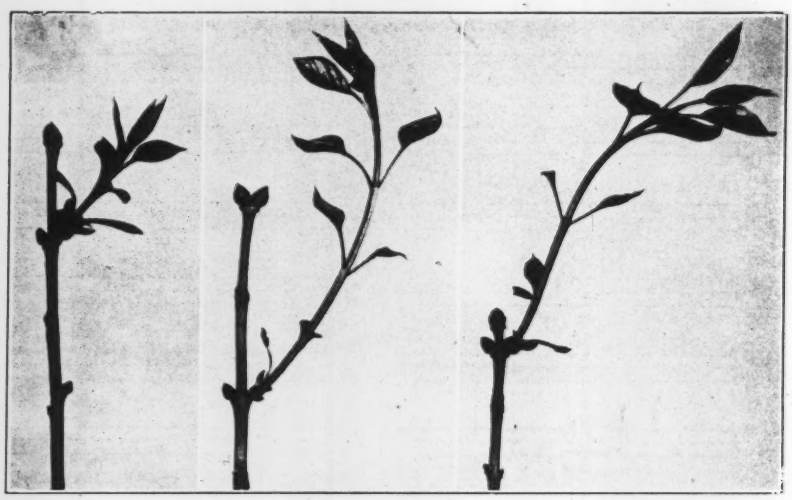
Much of the historical material for the early part of this article was taken from *The Yonkers Statesman*.



First Floor Plan. Includes two tiers of similar capacity

tion, architectural effects entirely secondary. The original L-shaped unit furnishes room and equipment for about thirty-five scientific workers, together with their technical and non-technical helpers. This original southeast quarter of the planned-for quadrangle was quickly outgrown and construction on the second unit is now under way. About twenty-five acres of good farm land nearby offer adequate space for outdoor experiments.

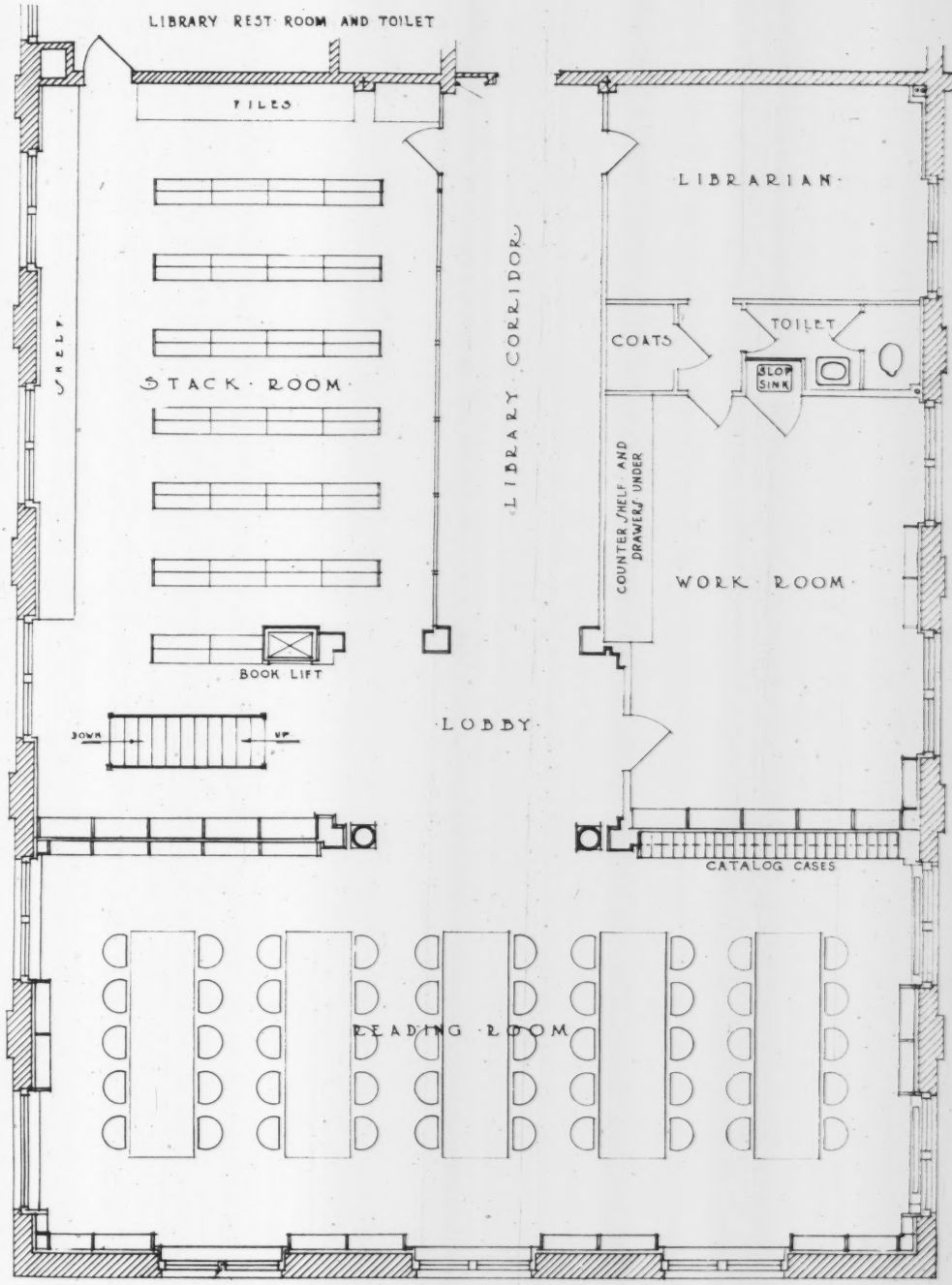
In the selection of the scientific staff two main aims were kept in view: the avoidance of undue duplication in phases of the field already strongly developed in the vicinity of New York and the selection of a staff which would work well together, representing all necessary phases of technique and knowledge in their cooperative attacks on the problems to be solved. Thus



Showing the effect of the application of chemical vapors to individual buds

systematic botany, which is adequately handled at the New York and the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens and genetics covered by Princeton, Yale, Columbia and Cornell have not been emphasized. But the organization of the staff has been left flexible in order that changes can be made when new problems or new phases of the present problems are undertaken. A system of advanced research fellowships was organized for the purpose of giving promising young scientists an opportunity to further develop their research ability under the guidance of an able staff and with the use of a most excellent equipment. It was thought that the constant flow of temporary and younger workers through the Institute would avoid the stagnation and fossilization which so often occurs among a permanent staff. The day of the individual inventor and of accidental and haphazard discoveries is fast waning. The day of consolidations and cooperation is here just as truly in scientific research as in big business.

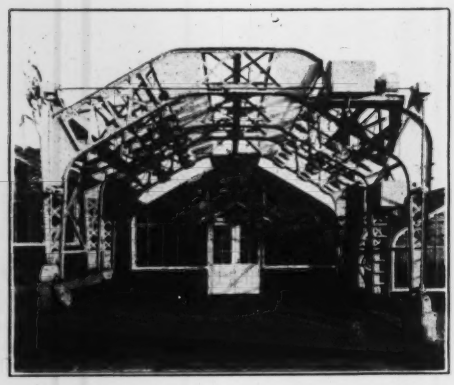
A good example of the workings of this scheme of cooperation is illustrated by the attack which the Institute is making upon the puzzling and destructive group of plant diseases known as the virus diseases. Virus diseases are as fashionable among the plants as among animals, it seems. As the diseases are largely carried by insects, an entomologist comes into action. The fact that some of these diseases such as "aster yellows" are carried from diseased to healthy plants by only one species of leaf hoppers, although a variety of insects feed freely and promiscuously on diseased and healthy plants, is suggestive of certain human and animal diseases which have specific insect carriers: sleeping sickness, yellow fever virus and malaria are produced by protozoans which pass a necessary stage in the specific insect carriers, which suggested that protozoans may be the causative agent in certain mosaic and yellow diseases of plants. A protozoologist was therefore called upon in this problem. Some of the mosaic and kindred diseases are produced by filterable viruses, and the problem of filtering or segregating the active substance from the great mass of material derived from the diseased plants is in the hands of a biological chemist who by various methods of precipitation has already been able to separate crystals which when injected into healthy plants will produce the disease. In many ways the active residue acts like an enzyme and has many characteristics in common with other chemicals. The micro-chemist is called upon to examine small quantities of the diseased materials, and by the use of various stains to identify as either an organism or a chemical the guilty agent. The chemist who has specialized in the effect of light and other radiant energy upon biological material contributed somewhat to the general problem when he learned what length of exposure to ultra violet light would kill the virus and in this way showed its similarity to other chemicals and organisms. The physical



Second Floor Plan. There is a mezzanine above the reading room level stack space with same capacity

chemist, who is called upon on all mathematical questions involved, has been able to decide whether certain methods of sampling will give material characteristic enough of the virus to show its true constituency. And of course the library is called upon to bring forth the records

of previously worked-upon insect or protozoa born diseases; the methods of filtration and crystallization methods used by workers on other problems; the staining methods, etc., used by micro-chemists in all fields and descriptions of the best ultra violet light-producing equipment as well as the reports on its effects on various organisms and substances already worked upon.



Gantry crane over the greenhouse

It would appear that there would be little room or energy left in the organization for any problems other than that of virus diseases, but this is not at all true. Doctor Crocker's personal laboratory working under his own individual direction is constantly studying all kinds of seeds, showing in exactly what condition of heat, moisture and physical environment each different species of seed germinates best; what chemical changes take place inside of them at different stages of their development. Much of the material published by this department is of great commercial value. Then there is the study conducted on the dormant period of buds in plants. It has been found what concentrations of different chemicals will overcome this dormancy and stimulate into growth and productivity various plants before they are normally ready to grow. This work also has a tremendous commercial application as one can see when one realizes that ordinarily a potato takes a rest for two or three months, but when the seed pieces cut from potatoes are soaked in ethylene chlorhydrin the day they are harvested and planted immediately they produce sprouts in just one month's time. A much prettier though not quite so practical example of this study is the work with lilacs. By the application of different gases, lilacs can be induced to bloom for Christmas time. A very striking result is obtained by the application of chemical vapors to a single bud upon a twig inducing it to grow, while untreated buds less than one-half inch distant on the same twig remained dormant.

The work on the effects of different lengths of exposure of plants to light also shows very striking results. The clover which normally requires months and in the field may take two years to flower, when given twenty-four hours of light per day will flower in thirty-five days. An electrically driven gantry crane bearing many high-powered lamps is run over an ordinary greenhouse at sunset when this sort of an experiment is under way, thus giving perpetual light to the plants under observation. This gantry crane always attracts the attention of visitors, but it is only one example of the ingenious equipment which the staff has at its command.

The research on insecticides and the way in which these penetrate the destructive insect and kill him is another most interesting problem; the idiosyncrasies of various plants in their choice of conditions under which they will take root are rather astonishing, but when studied seem to follow some laws.

While all of these problems have been undertaken with the view of finding out facts, many extremely practical applications of the results are found at once. The reports by the Institute workers are made first in the better-known scientific journals, such as *The American Journal of Botany, The Botanical Gazette* and *Phytopathology*, reprints from which are then issued under the two titles of Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, "Contributions" and "Professional Papers."

A 300-acre arboretum is now being developed about two miles from the Institute which will not only give the general public a beautiful park but will exhibit as complete a collection as possible of trees and shrubs growing in their natural surroundings. This arboretum will also be available for experimental projects undertaken by the staff.

The library has been developed in exactly the way that the Institute as a whole has developed. With quite a few complete sets of the classical periodicals in agriculture, chemistry, physiology and botany, together with the late Doctor Woll's collection of agricultural experiment station material, the start was made in 1921. Since that time many more complete sets of periodicals have been added and doctoral theses from abroad have increased the pamphlet collection considerably. At present there are about 11,000 bound volumes and 4,000 fully cataloged pamphlets. Of the 11,000 bound volumes 2,500 are separate texts classified according to the Library of Congress classification. Printed Library of Congress cards

have been used in the catalog wherever possible. Over 450 publications which fall within the *Union List*'s definition of "periodicals" are received currently, and current "documents" more than double this number. Since elementary reference work is unnecessary, much of the time of the library staff can be devoted to the reviewing of current literature and to the building of bibliographies in collaboration with the specialist in charge. The bibliography on seed germination made under the direction of Doctor Crocker will be unique in its comprehensiveness when it is completed, and this is only the first of a hoped-for series of bibliographies.

The present library is housed in space planned for eventual occupation of laboratories. The rapid expansion of the library soon proved the need of larger and permanent quarters. Construction of the second unit of the quadrangle plan is now under way; this building will double the present floor space which the entire Institute now has. The library will occupy the entire first and second floors of the wing in the new building giving a capacity of about 90,000 volumes as well as furnishing a delightfully lighted and adequate general reading room. The first floor will be completely filled with two tiers of book stacks; the second floor will be given over to the reading room, offices and a small stack room with mezzanine. Two rather unusual features in the design are the provision of a continuous table along the north wall of all stack spaces, which will give the staff members working room close to the shelves where the volumes they are interested in are shelved, and the installation of a range of vertical files along the entire east wall of each stack space. These extensive files will give room for expansion of the pamphlet and other special collections in proportion to the growth of the book collection. Simplicity and usability have been the two considerations paramount in the design of the new layout. Edward L. Tilton was the consultant architect for the library.

An Ideal Library for Research Purposes

(With Particular Reference to Business Research)

By W. C. Schluter

University of Pennsylvania

GENERAL libraries are at present confronted with a twofold problem: on the one hand, the production of publications has been and is increasing at a rapid rate both in volume and in diversification of materials; on the other hand, the number and variety of users of libraries has also increased and their wishes and needs have correspondingly become more complex. From the standpoint of acquisition of materials, few libraries can meet the problem of selecting from the currently issued mass of printed materials that which is most useful. Selection is necessary, since no library is able to buy everything which is issued. The researcher in the special fields of the social sciences, such as business, economics, etc., often finds general libraries totally inadequate in serving his purposes because he must of necessity have access to the exceedingly specialized source materials covering the frontiers of fact and information in his research field, a need not specially met by general libraries. Most libraries cater to at least four types of users: (1) The general reader, (2) the specific fact or knowledge seeker, (3) the *re*-search student who is usually interested only in garbling or rehashing what has already been written or interpreted (he is exemplified by the ordinary theme writer) and (4) the re-*search* student who systematically and cautiously seeks to solve problems of an original nature on the basis of objective raw facts or information. The latter finds library facilities often more annoying than useful, because the general library has not recognized his needs fully.

The trend toward an intensification of research activities in the fields of business and social sciences by academic and non-academic individuals and agencies seems to suggest the need of an alteration in the conception of the service of a library. A scientific inquirer requires specialized facilities. It is in this connection that a library can become most useful. Instead of conceiving its task to be the collection of this, that and everything as it appears and seeking to be merely a repository of such reading materials as the general readers demand, it should in addition conceive of its service to include those specialized facilities required by a researcher and thereby become an active partner in research activities and in the creation of new knowledge, rather than merely exist as a storage house for the old.

Obviously, the larger number or majority of library users, who are undoubtedly general readers, dominate the policies of general libra-

ries. With the rapid increase in publications and the greater diversification of them, including also, as it will more and more in the future, research source materials, a departmentalization of general libraries according to specialized fields of knowledge appears to be only a matter of time. This seems to be necessary if the researcher is to be adequately accommodated.

The Lippincott Library, University of Pennsylvania, has a collection of approximately 10,546 *volumes*

In this connection, however, the so-called special — or what are known in academic circles as departmental libraries, seem to possess great opportunities. They are the true forerunners as real service stations for the research student. They can employ librarians who should acquire a thorough and complete knowledge of publications and research source materials in the fields they represent. They can, on the basis of this specialization, better judge what materials are necessary to be acquired. They are in the position to ignore the general reader and the promiscuous fact or knowledge seeker. They are able to devote themselves more exclusively to the task of aiding those who are constructive users of specialized knowledge. They can render a distinct service to the scientific student who earnestly and devotedly seeks to develop new knowledge or to solve problems. They can unclasp the *mort-main* of old and confusing classification system which instead of aiding the research student to find sources and data make the task too laborious with its attendant waste of time and energy. They can create efficient facilitating systems of references, adapted especially to the nature of the materials in the special library. They can provide quick and ready aid for the researcher on account of the specialized training of the librarian. They can permit that ready accessibility to research source materials so necessary to the investigation without undue risk of losing the materials or having them misplaced.

An ideal library for research purposes should be organized and administered according to the following:

FIRST—It would specialize in the collection and organization of materials in a distinct field, such as business and economics, or even in the further direction of the fields within business, as for example finance, marketing, etc., should the library specialize in the business field and it could therefore be departmentalized accordingly.

SECOND—It would have a special classification system of the materials in the library which would not be burdened with the older classification systems devised to embrace the entire field of human knowledge.

This library is distinctly a reference library with no circulation

THIRD—It would concentrate all guides to references or sources in one place, that is, it would have the card catalog, periodical indexes, newspaper indexes, indexes to governmental publications, book catalogs, handbooks, guides to references, directories, bibliographies, etc., logically arranged together in a single section in the library.

FOURTH—It would permit the physical accessibility of all materials in the library to the user. Research

data or source materials are hidden in a variety of ways if considered in relation to a specific research problem upon which a researcher is working and it is, therefore, not only desirable but basically necessary that a wide latitude as well as opportunity be given to the investigator.

FIFTH—It would have a well-trained and alert staff for the acquisition of materials for the library so that the library would be abreast with all issued source material.

These aims, if worked out, would greatly facilitate the work of research. They appear to be practically attainable, especially, in the case of special libraries. General libraries, also, should aim to follow the line of specialization under their roofs. This is suggested not with the idea of asking them to forsake the interests and needs of the general reader or user, but to provide the necessary facilities for the creators of new scientific knowledge.

Paying Dividends

By Rebecca B. Rankin

Librarian, Municipal Reference Library, New York City

ALMOST simultaneously with its inception, the New York Special Libraries Association recognized that mutual benefit would accrue to firms and companies desiring librarians, and to the special librarians themselves in the local organization through an employment agency of some kind. Various methods for this purpose have been tried.

It seems that the officers of New York Special Libraries Association from the very beginning in 1914 were met with this problem of helping the special librarian to find his niche. In those early years the officers arranged a place for registration; any individual could fill out a blank giving information about his training and experience which was filed at a place of registration; it was also understood by all members of the Association that any employer or librarian was privileged to go to this place of registration and consult the file of possible applicants. This, of course, was in embryo an employment bureau. Even that simple arrangement served a good purpose.

On account of this first experiment, the idea of help in securing employment always followed the presidency of the local association. Each succeeding president has had his or her share of consultations with librarians seeking opportunities to get into the special library field. It would be impossible to measure the amount of assistance rendered in this way by the local officers.

In the year 1920 an active member of the New York Special Libraries Association became the head of an Employment Bureau for the Young Women's Christian Association of the city. She kindly offered to assume responsibility for special library work in this bureau which charged no fees—a free service. Gladly the local association relinquished this employment work to her, and it was carried satisfactorily for some years by that agency. Later, the Y. W. C. A. found it too expensive to carry without fees—and when that change took place the New York Special Libraries Association decided to withdraw its cooperation, as we did not wish the employment assistance given by the Association to be put on a commercial basis.

In October, 1925, the New York Special Libraries Association appointed an Employment Committee to consider the best methods of helping special librarians to suitable positions and of aiding employers to secure the best possible candidates for positions in their libraries. It was decided that there must be one central place for registration, and one person in charge to whom employers and applicants may apply for assistance. That person is the Chairman of the Employment Committee.

The Employment Committee in making plans and establishing a policy has only *one purpose* and that is a purely professional one. It is the desire of the committee to help raise the standards of special library work. This is not a business proposition, as there are no fees of any kind, and all the work is done by the volunteer service of members of the New York Special Libraries Association. The committee does not require membership in the Association as necessary to registration, and no mention is made of the Association.

The standards of special library work are kept in view constantly. A librarian is not suggested for a certain position unless her preparation and experience qualify her for it. It is our aim to find the *best* qualified person as well—not merely one that will do. We wish the employer to be satisfied with the library candidate suggested. The committee feels as much pride in placing capable librarians in suitable positions, as a library school would in placing its best graduate in a splendid library position.

If a candidate who was thought to be capable was helped by the Employment Committee to secure a position, and that individual failed to fulfill the requirements, he or she might be helped again to another position; but continued inability convinced the committee that it was time to stop because our cause of raising professional standards was injured by placing the inefficient.

In the almost five years that the Employment Committee of New York Special Libraries Association has been functioning there has been a marked advance in the requirements laid down by employers for special librarians. We are convinced that this is due in no small part to the efforts of the Employment Committee backed up by the ideas and conceptions of special librarians in their work and in their requirements for special librarians when consulting with their employers. It is rare to receive a request for candidates for a special librarian which does not stipulate a college degree and library school training. This was not the case five years ago. On account of the efficient librarians who have been placed in new special library positions, and because the number of experienced special librarians is growing year by year, each year finds the requests from employers containing a specification, "experienced in a bank library, or in patents, or in accountancy, or with a real knowledge of chemistry."

The Employment Committee's set rule is—we do *not recommend*. We do not feel ourselves competent to do this, as in many cases we cannot know the abilities of the applicant, but get it second-hand through recommendations. Based on all the facts about training, experience and opinions of others of the candidate, we *suggest* to the employer those candidates who seem best fitted for the position in question. The employer, at least, has the advantage of having had some selection done for him. In two or three equally good candidates, it is probably some personal qualification which decides the choice. The committee is the intermediary or the connecting link between the special librarian desiring a position, whether a first one or a better one, and the employer who has a vacancy in his staff.

The work of the Employment Committee is done quite informally; it is practically a one-man job, and the advantages which have accrued to the Association, to the individuals helped and to the satisfied employers are due in great part to the interest and continual contact with special libraries of the chairman. The registration has been systematized; the information is filed and is easily referred to, and the actual work is done with a minimum of effort. However, it means constant contact with both librarians and employers, and necessitates a great many conferences and a great deal of correspondence.

The results of the Employment Committee are decidedly appreciated. This is the testimony of many a member of the New York Special Libraries Association. Even more generous in their praise are the employers or firms whom the Association has led to a capable librarian.

In this same five years there has been a general increase in the standards of salaries paid to special librarians. In 1925 the salary range as seen from the viewpoint of employment in New York City was approximately from $1,200 to $4,500; the first salary was paid to a special librarian in a small firm where she was the entire staff and had the standing only of any clerk in the business—the latter represented a librarian in a special library with a large staff and a position carrying much responsibility. The year 1930 shows a salary range for special librarians to be somewhat higher—from $1,800 to $8,000 for similar positions.

The average salary for all kinds of library positions filled by the Employment Committee in 1925 was approximately $1,600. In 1930 the average is near $2,200.

Of course, the library schools have their appointive bureaus to which their graduates turn for assistance in securing positions. Likewise, every large public library has a superior officer in charge of employment which serves practically as an employment agency for that institution. A special library, however, is a small unit which cannot maintain such an agency and therefore one maintained by the New York Special Libraries Association for all of the three to four hundred special libraries in the city has its place. The Employment Committee cooperates with the library schools and with the public libraries' appointive officers and tries not to trespass into their provinces. A demand exists for all.

The duty of a person to his professional associate cannot be overlooked. We as librarians have a responsibility to other librarians. An unwritten code of ethics demands that we help our fellow librarian when he needs it. Employment work as carried on by an association is the logical outcome of such an ethical code. If such work is not done by the Association and recognized as its responsibility, some individuals are sure to be called upon to do it. It is one of these responsibilities which cannot be avoided. But it is work which pays dividends; tangible results can be seen and measured. Individuals are helped to a livelihood, employers secure capable librarians, professional standards are raised, and a live, useful special library association is the result.

Librarian Authors

"THE POPPY SEED CAKES," by Margery Clark, pseud., is said to be thoroughly disliked in the cataloging class of library schools. It represents the quintessence of difficulties in the making of cross-reference cards; for Margery Clark is the pseudonym of two persons working together instead of that of a single author, and cards are therefore needed for authors, joint authors, pseud., *ad infinitum*.

The component parts of Margery Clark, pseud., are Margery Closey Quigley and Mary Elizabeth Clark. For forty hours a week they are respectively librarian and publicity assistant in the Montclair, N. J., Free Public Library. Out of hours they are also the joint authors of *Etiquette, Jr.*, *The Cook's Surprise*, of countless pot-boilers and of a reader for second graders soon to be published by Ginn.

Soon after the Armistice, Margery Quigley and Mary Clark united forces to increase the use of a combined library and community house in a small factory town in New York State. Margery Quigley came to the work after nine years in the St. Louis Public Library system. Mary Clark had bookshop experience and the Brooklyn Public Library behind her. "As I look back on those seven years in Endicott," said Margery Quigley, "they seem to have been made up of trying to acquire a few words in each of the seventeen languages represented in the little town, of purchasing endless Zane Greys, of inspiration and refreshment again and again from the New York State Library folk and of May Massee's letter accepting *The Poppy Seed Cakes*—the first manuscript, by the way, which she received after becoming Doubleday Page's junior book editor."

From "The Poppy Seed Cakes," published in 1924 by Doubleday, Doran & Company

Among Mary Clark's tasks in Endicott were running a book wagon, writing up the library's statistics and news items in palatable form for the town paper, and the organizing of classes

Margery Quigley (left) and Mary E. Clark (right) attending a library conference

in auto repair in the garage of the community house and of classes in etiquette in the former ballroom of the library building. *Etiquette, Jr.*, is based on the inquiries for simple advice about good manners which Mary Clark gathered in at that time. Its present wide popularity in city high schools among the children of foreign born is probably due to the fact that every situation covered in the book is based on the actual bewilderment of an average boy and girl in social contacts.

The story recently accepted by Ginn contrasts the life of a little boy in Southern Europe with his days in his new home in a small American city.

Margery Quigley compiled the *Kindergarten Index* (American Library Association, O. P.), still listed in the new Mudge; also a new edition of Walter Skeat's jolly animal tales of Java rice fields, under the title, *The Tiger's Mistake* (Macmillan, 1929).

The partnership formed in Endicott has survived two more terms of library employment in libraries where modern library service had to be made popular in disaffected or indifferent communities. It has also survived three trips together to Europe, including one through Russia.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

May 1, 1930

Editorial Forum

WE ECHO cordially the sound and comprehensive counsel given by Miss Mary Louise Alexander regarding business libraries in connection with the interesting symposium which she has arranged for this issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, devoted largely to special libraries. It has not before been sufficiently emphasized that business men constitute or should constitute a large proportion of the clientèle of any public library, and their needs should be considered not merely in providing general reading for them but by furnishing books suited to their business needs, as children's books are supplied for the children's room, now a feature of almost every library, although it is scarcely more than a generation since children were welcomed to our public libraries by Mrs. Sanders and Miss Hewins. The most modest library should have at least a shelf full of business books, including books on business in general and on particular kinds of business as well as on specific trades. As business men control the appropriations for libraries, there can be no wiser course for a librarian seeking to expand the usefulness of the local library than to impress them in this manner with the real value of the library to every class in the community. Special libraries, as separate from public libraries, have become so important a feature of the general library organization as to justify to the full the Special Libraries Association, organized twenty-one years ago, and the publication as its organ of *Special Libraries*, which can give more adequate attention to special needs than can a general periodical like THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. The survey of business libraries within public libraries by Miss Manley will be of special interest to the Business Libraries Section of the A. L. A. as well as to the Special Libraries Association.

THE LOT of the Editor of an inclusive periodical is indeed not altogether a happy one. There are so many topics which demand consideration and so many papers offered for publication that selection with reference to the needs and desires of all classes of readers is imperative, and this means that there must be disappointment in more than one quarter of a clientèle because of lack of the space which many important topics deserve. This thought has come to the fore in connection with Miss Mudge's annual review of reference books, which we have most regretfully omitted from this year's program for reasons previously stated. The protests against its omission, which we have candidly reprinted to show ourselves "as others see us," are the highest possible compliment to Miss Mudge and her work, and they do not overemphasize its value to the profession nor overstate our own regret at the necessary decision. Whether Miss Mudge's calculation or our previous estimates hold—the truth is possibly between—scarcely needs discussion, but Miss Mudge's enthusiastic students, in going so far as to suggest that an entire issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL might well be devoted to this paper, however long, illustrate the dilemma in which a general editor is placed, while the thoughtful letter of our Canadian correspondent, emphasizing the view that only material of permanent value should be included in a general periodical, overlooks the fact that the material of the day is quite as necessary as the material of the years. As to "commercialism," we trust that this will never be a dominating element in the history of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, which for half a century has been a labor of love on the part of editor and publishers, and does not even now, with its slowly increasing support as the library field widens, make good the expenditure in those early years, which were not of "red-letter days" but of "red figures" on the year's balance sheet.

WITH TWO June conventions in California, the S. L. A. in San Francisco and the A. L. A. in Los Angeles, the Pacific Coast will indeed be the librarians' goal this year. For the fourth time California will be the charming hostess to A. L. A. members; the first time being at San Francisco in 1891, the second at

Pasadena in 1911 and the third at Berkeley in 1915. Each of the previous visits was delightful and fruitful, with many exchanges of personal experiences, and there is no reason to expect less this year with California and the other Pacific states making such great library progress and having so many things to show and tell about. The tentative program of the Los Angeles conference promises practically all afternoons free in which to exchange ideas with old colleagues and to see the realities of a county system long heralded as the leader.

FOR FORTY YEARS Atlantic City has been a mecca for eastern librarians for the bi-state meeting, originally a tri-state meeting before New York State had a "library week" of its own, and has more and more attracted librarians from many states. Of recent years, in especial, the meeting which the American Library Institute has been accustomed to hold there has brought many leading librarians together to present papers and to hold converse under conditions not so overwhelming as the annual conferences of the American Library Association. This has been a good thing for the younger librarians who make the Atlantic City meeting a holiday and thus get in closer touch with their elders than at the larger conferences. This year the attendance of over four hundred, with a dinner gathering almost reaching that number, made a phenomenal celebration of this fortieth anniversary, and there was general gratification over the pleasure and profit of the week-end which brought so many together without serious interference with their every-day and every-week and every-month work in library routine.

OUT OF ninety-two persons who filed applications with the Carnegie Corporation for grants to pursue graduate study in library problems, the Advisory Group had the difficult task of selecting ten. Candidates were chosen on the recommendations of those competent to judge the applicants' ability from their own professional experience, and grants were made to persons who have already had experience in library work and who have shown a capacity to contribute to the advancement of the library profession. Out of the ten selected to receive scholarship grants, three are students, two librarians (one of a suburban library, the other of a small college); one a Branch Supervisor; one an assistant in a foreign Branch, one an instructor in a library school, one a catalog reviser and the other a reference librarian. This indication of professional experience suggests how very varied the library profession has become in this country and the results which each of the grantees will bring from the year of study will indeed be interesting and valuable. The list also suggests how varied has become the work of the Carnegie Corporation, since it gave up grants for library buildings as its special field and began to study library needs in the general field.

SINCE the library profession became so largely feminine, as it was not in the earliest days even in our own country, the ladies have proved remarkable pioneers, especially in international relations. Years ago one found in Bergen, Norway, a little lady who had acquainted herself with American methods and was running her library on modern principles, and when that remarkable young Swede, Selma Palmgren, came to America to study and report to the Swedish government on the American library system, her results proved a great inspiration for all the Scandinavian countries as well as for the country in which she studied. In Russia, Mme. Haffkin Hamburger is reaping the reward of her work of more than a quarter century in the great number of students who throughout the Soviet Union are making public libraries an important feature of modern Russian education, while in China Mary Elizabeth Wood has the satisfaction of celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the beginning of her efforts for that country, the twentieth of Boone University Library and the tenth of her library school. And now comes to America from one of the southernmost, instead of northernmost, of European countries a representative of the Bulgarian government, Miss Margaret Demchevsky, library organizer of that country, who is welcomed not less cordially than the other ladies who have honored the American library system by coming hither to study and report upon it. Miss Demchevsky has especially been welcomed by the libraries and library schools which she has addressed, and we may hope that she will accomplish for Bulgaria, and ultimately for the other Balkan countries, what Miss Palmgren accomplished for Sweden and her Scandinavian sister nations. What the staff and students of the Paris Library School have done in pioneering modern library administration throughout Europe cannot have too high praise in this same field of women in international library relations.

Report on the Survey of Public Business Library Work in Large Cities

By Marian C. Manley

Branch Librarian, Newark Business Branch, N. J.

RECENTLY indications have appeared of a more acute interest in the work that public libraries can do for business men. To find out the present state of development along these lines, we made, from the Business Branch of the Newark Public Library, a survey of this work in cities in the United States with a population of 70,000 and over, according to the 1920 census.

While libraries serve business men in many different ways, the particular work under consideration was in connection with such collections as are commonly used in the everyday life of business men and less frequently by other members of the library's clientèle. Such material includes directory collections, sources of investment information, books, magazines and pamphlets on phases of business management.

The questionnaire was planned to bring out these points and was intended to discover the development not only of business branches but of special business collections and work with material of the type specified. It was sent to the 118 cities with a population of 60,000 or more. The points covered by the survey fell naturally into two divisions: those on general policies and those on collections.

Under Part I, "General Policies," were listed:

1. Libraries with definite departments or branches for business service.
2. Libraries with business work combined with special department.
3. Libraries working toward special business department.
4. Libraries where business requests are handled only as part of general reference work.
5. Libraries with separate appropriation for business work and amount.
6. Libraries with assistants specially scheduled for business work and number.
7. Methods of advertising business library work.
8. Libraries giving business service beyond the city.
9. Unsolved problems connected with business library work.
10. Other business library work comment.

Under Part II, "Collections":

1. Libraries with investment collections with annual cost.
2. Libraries with city directory collections with annual cost.
3. Libraries with other directory collections with annual cost.
4. Libraries with map collections for business purposes. Basis and annual cost.
5. Scope of business book collection.
6. Scope of business magazine collection.
7. Scope of business pamphlet and clipping collection.
8. Scope of market survey collection.
9. Scope of state document collection for business use.
10. Other information on business library work.

From this survey it was found that more than 50 libraries have investment collections consisting of certain manuals and services. For some the cost of this material is segregated. Chicago, for example, spending annually about $750; Detroit, $750; Hartford, $611; Minneapolis, $500; Newark, $1,400; Pittsburgh, $650, and Seattle, $400, etc.

Interesting facts about city directory collections came to the fore. Some libraries, such as those of Des Moines, Gary, St. Joseph, and Tulsa, are, through the cooperation of directory publishers, depositories. In other cities, inquirers are referred from the libraries to the collections at the Chambers of Commerce. Some libraries build up their collections mainly through exchange; others spend, to keep this material to date, sums varying from $600 in Chicago to $200 in Fort Wayne; $800 in Hartford; $1,240 in Newark; $900 in Pittsburgh; $727 in Seattle, etc.

Some of the latest developments in concentrated business library work are the Kirstein Business Branch in Boston, to be opened shortly, the recently organized Business Information Bureau in Cleveland, the proposed Business Library Division of the Central Library in Jamaica, the Business Room in Peoria, and the Business and Technology Department of San Diego, recently established in the annex of the San Diego Library.

Funds for these departments are not in all cases segregated. Certain libraries, however, reported as follows under the heading, "Libra-

For copy of complete report, price 50 cents, apply to the Business Branch of the Newark Public Library, 34 Commerce Street, Newark, New Jersey.

ries with Separate Appropriation for Business Work and Amount."

Albany—About $1,000 for collections.

Boston—Book fund, 1929, for the new branch, $10,000. Branch not yet opened.

Bridgeport—Business and technical work. Collection, $7,500. Salaries, $7,000.

Chicago—Annual appropriation for business books, directories, financial services, etc., $3,000.

Detroit—Business and Commerce Division. Book fund, $1,500; other three departments' book funds not so separated.

Fort Wayne—$7,427.61 budget for 1928 includes everything but heat, light and janitor service.

Hartford—$8,000.

Indianapolis—Approximately $8,700, including salaries.

Minneapolis—1928 expenditures, $12,177.17.

New Haven—$2,830, including technical work; omitting magazines.

New York—About $40,000 for books and salaries for Economics Division.

Newark—$27,000 for 1928.

Peoria—$2,500, estimated.

Pittsburgh—Salaries, $6,720. Books, $2,500.

Providence—$5,500 for Business Library.

San Diego—Not specified. Book fund, $1,000.

Savannah—$2,615 for Downtown Branch.

South Bend—$3,500.

Washington—$1,200 for books, $433 for periodicals for division.

Waterbury—$300-$400 for books.

Complete answers from cooperating librarians will be found in the pamphlet on this survey now being published by the Newark Public Library.

In preparing the material for publication, it was found necessary to make some changes in the arrangement of the material. The final form was returned for approval to all the contributing libraries.

The replies to the questionnaire show that there is already a good geographical distribution of this special work for business men. They show that more librarians wish to establish this work and that the problems are the same pertaining to other branches of library activities—adequate publicity, sufficient appropriations, and getting the collections used.

An understanding of how easily the work can be put under way by concentrating the material of use in this line in an accessible spot and cooperating with other interested institutions and organizations would be helpful and a new outline of a basic collection such as that printed in *The Wilson Bulletin* for May, 1927, would be of use, as would more information on the costs of material and how such costs could be reduced by cooperation. Definite recommendations along this line are under consideration, and cooperation in preparing them as well as in the development of the work is needed.

Training for the Rank and File

LIBRARY TRAINING, like other forms of professional education, must find its way to reflect the general shift at all levels of education from the curriculum to the individual as the center of attention, states Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, in his annual report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929. It is far less important that any system of requirements should be rigidly followed in the interest of high standards than that the way should be made easy for able men of scholarly tastes and training in letters to shift from the overcrowded field of English teaching, or preparation therefor, to librarianship, where their intellectual qualifications and their sex combine to offer a bright professional future. Librarians should not, by too great concentration upon strictly professional preparation, lose sight of the importance of providing proper training for the sub-professional side of their calling. "Nursing, and, to a less degree, dentistry are today suffering from a lack of suitably trained workers to perform routine duties which do not require professional preparation, and upon which professionally trained men and women should not be permitted to waste their time." In the United States and Canada there are today twenty-five library schools of good standing, with 1400 students, and those not organized in the first case in degree-granting institutions have, in most instances, sought a more or less close university affiliation.

In the year under review the Corporation made a grant of $100,000 to the University of Carolina payable over a term of years, to enable that institution to establish a library school in the South, where additional facilities have been greatly needed. Fifty-four thousand dollars was paid for the development of dental school libraries; $38,500 for support of library projects in South Africa; $84,000 for development of college and university libraries; $11,500 to McGill University Library School and $25,000 to other library schools, from funds previously appropriated; and $100,000 to the British Columbia Public Library Commission, $15,000 in library fellowships, and $2,500 for a study of library salaries in New York City.

The May Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue is given when known)

History, Travel, Literature and Biography

Adam, George. *The Tiger: Georges Clemenceau.* Harcourt, Brace (May 1). $3.50.

Burlingame, Anne Elizabeth. *Condorcet, the Torch Bearer of the French Revolution.* Stratford. $2.50.

Burnstein, A. *Unpastoral Lyrics.* Bloch. $1.50.

Chaucer, Geoffrey. (Frank Ernest Hill, trans.) *The Canterbury Tales.* Longmans, Green. $3.50.

Crockett, William D., and Gates, Sarah. *A Satchel Guide to Spain and Portugal.* Houghton. $4.

Damon, S. Foster. *Thomas Holley Chivers, Friend of Poe.* Harper. $5.

Edib, Mme. Halidé. *Turkey Faces West.* Yale Univ. Press (May 29). $3.

Escholier, Raymond. *Paris* (tr. by Jessica Ware). Dial (May 15). $4.

Fitzpatrick, Benedict. *Donjon of Demons.* Holt. $3.
Story of Father Brebeuf's work among the Indians.

Gabory, Emile. *Alias Bluebeard: the Life and Death of Gilleo De Raiz.* Brewer & Warren (May 5). $3.
Life of one of Joan of Arc's generals.

Hardy, Florence Emily. *The Later Years of Thomas Hardy.* Macmillan. $5.

Jones, Clarence J. *South America.* Holt. $5.

Jones, Rufus M. *George Fox; Seeker and Friend.* Harper (May 1). $2.
Fox was the founder of the Quakers.

Krupp. Dial (May 10). $5.
The life of the world's greatest ironmaster and the growth of his business seen through his letters.

Lowell, Amy. *Poetry and Poets.* Houghton (April 30). $2.25.

Michaud, Regis. *Emerson, the Enraptured Yankee.* Harper. $4.

Morgan, James. *The Birth of the American People.* Macmillan. $2.50.
Full and authentic account of the thirteen colonies.

Norman, Charles. *The Bright World and Other Poems.* Morrow (May 22). $2.

Powel, Harford, Jr. *The Invincible Jew.* Bobbs-Merrill (May 1). $2.50.
A modern biography of Paul of Tarsus.

Prevost, Abbé. *The Adventures of a Man of Quality.* (Tr. by Maysie Robertson.) Dial (May 15). $4.
England in 1700.

Sage, Don Lee. *The Last Rustler.* Little, Brown (May 3). $3.
Autobiography.

Waugh, Alec. *Hot Countries.* Farrar & Rinehart (May 2). $3.50.

Wister, Owen. *My Friendship with Roosevelt.* Macmillan. $5.

Wright, F. A. *Love Poems of Joannes Secundus.* Dutton (April 30). $5.

Religion and Psychology

Charters, Jessie A. *The College Student Thinking It Through.* Abingdon. $1.50.
Author assembles and groups genuine problems as brought to her by students.

Enslin, Morton Scott. *The Ethics of Paul.* Harper (May 1). $4.

Josephus, Flavius, and Eisler, Robert. *The Messiah Jesus.* Dial (May 15). $5.

Laski, Harold J. *The Dangers of Obedience.* Harper (May 1). $3.
Expounds the American political system, the fallacy of democracy, education, and the inconsistencies that impede the progress of civilization.

Powys, Llewelyn. *Christianity.* Lippincott (May 16). $1.

Spencer, W. Wylie. *Our Knowledge of Other Minds.* Yale Univ. Press (May 29). $2.50.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Ashton-Wolfe, H. *The Forgotten Clue.* Houghton (April 30). $3.
The truth about detectives and their methods.

Bellinger, Alfred R. *Catalogue of the Coins Found at Corinth.* Yale Univ. Press (May 29). $2.

Douglas, Paul H. *Real Wages in the U. S., 1890-1926.* Houghton (April 30). $7.50.

Grattan, C. Hartley, ed. *The Critique of Humanism: a Symposium.* Brewer & Warren (May 26). $3.50.
A criticism of *Humanism and America.*

Hultz, F. S. *Range Beef Production.* Wiley (May 1).

Innis, Harold A. *The Fur Trade in Canada.* Yale Univ. Press (May 23). $5.

Johnson, Charles S. *The Negro in American Civilization.* Holt. $4.50.

Kneen, Orville H. *Everyman's Book of Flying.* Stokes. $3.50.

Notch, Frank K. *King Mob.* Harcourt, Brace. (May 8). $2.
A protest against the organized power of modern advertising, catchwords, and high-pressure salesmanship.

Williams, Frank J. *If You Must Speculate, Learn the Rules.* Knopf (May 9). $1.
The rules of Wall Street; a veritable encyclopedia of stock trading.

Wister, John C. *Bulbs for American Gardens.* Stratford. $6.50.
Has over 70 illustrations.

Juvenile

Davis, Mary Montague. *Betty Bradford—Engineer.* Macmillan. $2.
A tale of the West.

Hader, Berta and Elmer. *Under the Pig-Nut Tree.* Knopf (May 9). $1.25.
Nature stories for very little children.

McNamara, John. *Playing Airplanes.* Macmillan. $2.

Poe, Edgar Allan. *The Gold Bug and Other Stories and Poems.* Macmillan. $1.75.
Selection made by Elva Smith.

Sewell, Helen. *A B C for Every Day.* Macmillan. $2.

Fiction

Austin, Anne. *Murder Backstairs.* Macmillan. $2.

Bacheller, Irving. *A Candle in the Wilderness.* Bobbs-Merrill (May 7). $2.
Historical romance.

Benoit, Pierre. *Axelle.* (Tr. by Rita Wellman.) Dial (May 15). $2.50.
A psychological novel describing the conflict between a woman's love for a man and her loyalty to her country.

Byrne, Donn. *A Party of Baccarat.* Century (May 9). $1.25.
Short novel published several years ago as a magazine serial.

Cocteau, Jean. *Les Enfants Terribles.* Brewer & Warren (June 2). $2.50.
A novel that amazingly penetrates the child mind.

Hope, Fielding. *The Mystery of the House of Commons.* Dial (May 1). $2.
English mystery.

Hosken, Clifford. *The Shadow Syndicate.* Dial (May 1). $2.
Mystery.

Hughes, Rupert. *Ladies' Man.* Harper. $2.
Mystery.

Ibañez, Vicente Blasco. *The Knight of the Virgin.* Dutton (May 1). $2.50.
Novelized biography of Alonso de Odjeda, one of the most dashing conquerors of Central America.

Lea, Fanny Heaslip. *Happy Landings.* Dodd, Mead (May 2). $2.
Story of a Broadway star and Hollywood success.

Leroux, Gaston. *The Man of a Hundred Faces.* Macaulay (May 2). $2.
Mystery.

Lieferant, Henry and Sylvia. *Doctor's Wife.* Little, Brown (May 3). $2.50.
A first novel which deals with the lives of doctors.

Loder, Vernon. *The Shop Window Murders.* Morrow (May 22). $2.

Mann, Heinrich. *The Royal Woman.* Macaulay (May 8). $2.
A translation from the German.

Móra, Ferenc. *The Song of the Wheatfields.* Brewer & Warren (May 12). $2.50.
Pictures the changes the war has brought about in Hungary.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. *What Happened to Forester.* Little, Brown (May 3). $2.

Pétain, Henri Philippe. *Verdun.* (Tr. by Margaret MacVeagh.) Dial (May 15). $4.
War novel by a marshal of France and member of the French Academy.

Smith, Helen Zenna. *Step-Daughters of War.* Dutton. $2.50.
Record of a girl ambulance driver in France.

Snell, Edmund. *The White Owl.* Lippincott (May 9). $2.
Mystery.

Stanford, Alfred. *Flag in the Wind.* Morrow (May 22). $2.50.
Andrew escaped from his dull job in New York and found love and adventure in a cove on Cape Cod.

Tupper, Tristram. *A Storm at the Crossroads.* Lippincott (May 16). $2.50.
Six novelettes giving the portraits of six unforgettable men.

Hawaii Holds Annual Meeting

AT THE annual meeting of the Hawaii Library Association in March, papers were presented by Miss Caroline Green on "Hawaiiana, Its Growth and Use," and by Dr. Porteus on "Psychology, Life and Literature." In the evening Dr. Katsunuma spoke on the manners and customs of the Japanese. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Laura R. Sutherland; vice-presidents, Mrs. Isabel Welch, Mrs. Juliet Davis, and Miss Helen Kearney; treasurer, Miss Catherine Delamere; secretary, Miss Stella M. Jones. Mrs. Sutherland was appointed delegate of the association to attend the A. L. A. Conference in Los Angeles.

Adult Education Meeting

THE ANNUAL meeting of the American Association for Adult Education will again be conducted according to the conference method that was found so satisfactory last year; this method employs small group meetings for the discussion of specific phases of adult education, and meetings of the conference as a whole for the consideration of general topics. The coming meeting, which will be the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Association, will be held in Chicago, Ill., May 12-15, 1930. The main themes of the program will be three: Rural Adult Education, Radio and Adult Education, and Alumni Education.

Book News

Book Club Selections
(for May)

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

The Week-End Library. Doubleday-Doran.

The fourth series of *The Week-End Library* volumes is a 1400-page anthology of recreation, containing a judicious reprinting of favorite items from recent literature in every mood.

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Grim Youth, by John Held, Jr. Vanguard Press.

Sophisticated short stories of modern youth.

BUSINESS BOOK CLUB

America Looks Abroad, by Paul M. Mazur. Viking Press.

A book of economic prophecy for the next ten years.

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

Tramping to Lourdes, by John Gibbons. P. J. Kenedy.

Essays.

CRIME CLUB

Case of the Marsden Rubies, by L. R. Gribble. Doubleday-Doran.

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

Men Who Found Out (boys and girls 8-12), by Amabel Williams-Ellis. Coward McCann.

Watching Europe Grow (girls 12-16), by Cornelia Stratton Parker. Liveright.

The Last Continent to Adventure (boys 12-16), by W. B. Hayward. Dodd, Mead.

LITERARY GUILD

Hot Countries, by Alec Waugh. Farrar & Rinehart.

A series of delightful pictures of such hot countries as Tahiti, Siam, Haiti, Martinique, and other places where foliage is thick and air is languorous.

Highest American Horticultural Award Made

MISS GERTRUDE JEKYLL, a distinguished English amateur gardener and author, has been awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the highest honor in its gift—the George Robert White Medal of Honor. The medal is bestowed once a year. It is the highest horticultural award in America, and is given "to the man or woman, commercial firm or institution, in the United States or other countries, that has done the most to advance interest in horticulture in its broadest sense."

Throughout her long life Miss Jekyll has been a gardener. She has contributed on the one hand a new understanding of the color values of plants and flowers in creating gardens of beauty and harmony, and on the other, through a marked literary gift, a procession of enjoyable, authoritative books. Probably the most faithfully read of her books is *Colour in the Flower Garden* (later reissued as *Colour Schemes for the Flower Garden*). Other characteristic titles are *Home and Garden:* notes and thoughts, practical and critical, of a worker in both; *Lilies for English Gardens; Annuals and Biennials,* the best annual and biennial plants and their uses in the garden, with cultural notes by E. H. Jenkins, and *Gardens for Small Country Houses,* written in collaboration with Sir Lawrence Weaver.

Of the twenty individuals or institutions who have received the George Robert White Medal, only one other, Mrs. Francis King, has been a woman. Two others have received the award either partly or wholly for their literary work. They are Prof. Liberty Hyde Bailey of Cornell, and William Robinson, an English contemporary of Miss Jekyll.

The Best Biographies

GAMALIEL BRADFORD, one of the editors of The Book League of America, considers the following ten biographies the best that have appeared in recent years:

Albert J. Beveridge, *Abraham Lincoln.*
Giles Lytton Strachey, *Elizabeth and Essex.*
Mrs. A. Williams-Ellis, *Exquisite Tragedy.*
Morris R. Werner, *Bryan.*
Edward C. Wagenknecht, *Man Charles Dickens.*
Harold E. Speight, *Life and Writings of John Bunyan.*
Gilbert Chinard, *Jefferson.*
Gerald W. Johnson, *Randolph of Roanoke.*
De Wolfe Howe, *James Ford Rhodes.*
Herbert S. Gorman, *Incredible Marquis. Alexandre Dumas.*

Detective Story Club Sold to Crime Club

THE CRIME CLUB, division of Garden City Publishing Co., announces that it has purchased the Detective Story Club, Inc. Eventually the two clubs will be combined. Detective Story Club subscriptions will now be handled under the book club plan instead of direct by mail, as in the past.

School Library News

A. L. A. School Libraries Section Constitution

AMENDED according to suggestions of the members of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution of the section. To be voted on by the section at the annual meeting.

Name

The name of this organization shall be the School Libraries Section of the American Library Association.

Purpose

The purpose of this section shall be to promote school library interests and to establish and maintain a high standard for our profession.

Membership

Active—Any member of the American Library Association holding a certificate or degree representing at least one year's work in an accredited library school, or any person devoting full time to school library work, may become an active member of the section on payment of the dues provided for in the by-laws.

Associate—Any person or institution holding membership in the American Library Association may become an associate member of the section on payment of dues provided for in the by-laws.

Officers

The governing body of this section shall consist of a board of five directors, all elected for five-year terms, one member retiring each year; a secretary and a treasurer, each elected for a term of three years. This body shall be known as the Executive Board. The director who is serving his last year shall become chairman of the section, and the director next to retire shall become vice-chairman. The chairman shall appoint a nominating committee of three members annually. The officers shall be elected by ballot of active members at the annual meeting. A majority of all votes cast shall constitute an election. The members of the board shall assume their duties, and if possible meet at the close of the annual meeting.

Duties of Officers

The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the section, and shall be member ex-officio of all committees.

The vice-chairman shall, in the absence of the chairman, perform the duties of the office.

The secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the section, shall notify officers and committees of their election, within two weeks, and shall carry on necessary correspondence.

The treasurer shall collect all money due the section and shall pay such bills as are approved and signed by the chairman. She shall keep the accounts and at the annual meeting shall make a detailed report for the year.

Duties of the Executive Board

The Executive Board shall formulate plans for the development of the work, discuss matters to be presented to the association, cooperate with the A. L. A. Committee on Education, the Children's Librarians' Section of the A. L. A., the Training Section of the A. L. A., and the National Education Association. The Executive Board shall be empowered to execute any plans for the section at any time which shall make the School Libraries Section a vital factor in the development of school library work in all its departments.

Meetings

The annual meeting of the section shall be held during the annual conference of the American Library Association.

The chairman may arrange a meeting during the mid-winter session of the American Library Association, or at the time of the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association.

Amendments

The constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the section, provided notice of the amendment has been presented at least one month before action is taken. A two-thirds vote of the membership present shall be necessary for adoption.

The by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the section, provided notice of the amendment has been presented at least one month before action is taken. A two-thirds vote of the membership present shall be necessary for adoption.

The by-laws may be suspended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of the membership present.

By-Laws

1. The order of business for meetings shall be as follows:
   (a) Call to order.
   (b) Report of the secretary.
   (c) Report of the treasurer.
   (d) Reports of standing committees.
   (e) Report of the A. L. A. Committee on Education.
   (f) Miscellaneous business.
   (g) Election of officers.
   (h) Adjournment.
2. There shall be such standing or special committees as the Executive Board from time to time find necessary. The A. L. A. Education Committee shall report at the annual meeting.
3. A quorum shall consist of twenty active members.
4. Annual dues for the section shall be fifty cents.
5. Vacancies in office may be filled at any meeting of the section in the manner provided for in the annual election of officers.
   Vacancies occurring between meetings shall be filled by the chairman.
6. The deliberations of the section shall be governed by Fox's *Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs*.

ELIZABETH SCRIPTURE, *Chairman*.

Library Round Table

THE LIBRARY Round Table of the Central High School, at La Crosse, Wis., has been organized to allow the members to become better acquainted with library work, and to assist the librarian. Meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of each month, when either books and authors are discussed or some type of library work studied. At present there are fifteen girls in the club under the direction of the school librarian.

Tentative Program of Special Libraries Association

Clift Hotel, San Francisco, California, June 18-21, 1930

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 10 A. M.—12 A. M. FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

Addresses of Welcome—Almer J. Newhall, President, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; Milton J. Ferguson, State Librarian, Sacramento (five minutes each).

Response.

Addresses—"The Industrial West," F. T. Letchfield, Wells-Fargo Bank.

"Part Library Is Playing In Development of Industrial West," Thomas Cowles, President, Special Libraries Association of San Francisco, introducing Mrs. Amy Caya, State Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco; Miss A. Windele, Financial Libraries (five minutes each).

Guy E. Marion, Research Department, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, introducing B. E. Edwards, El Segundo Standard Oil Company; Miss H. G. Percy, Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corporation, Hollywood; Mrs. Creveling, San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company (five minutes each).

President's address.

WEDNESDAY, 2-4 P. M. GROUP SESSIONS.

Financial Group, in Stock Exchange Auditorium.

Museum Group.

WEDNESDAY, 6:30 P. M. BANQUET.

Western Women's Club Ballroom.

Milton J. Ferguson, toastmaster.

Addresses—Robert Newton Lynch, "Pacific Relations."

Judge J. F. Davis, "California."

Gerald Campbell, British Consul, "The Far East."

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 8:30 A. M. BREAKFAST CONFERENCES. Civic Social Group.

THURSDAY, 10-12 A. M. SECOND GENERAL SESSION.

Subject—"Public Libraries for Business Use."

"The Municipal Reference Library and Its Service to Business," Miss Josephine B. Hollingsworth, Municipal Reference Library, Los Angeles (fifteen minutes).

"How the Private Business Librarian Helps and Is Helped by the Public Business Librarian," Miss Florence Bradley, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Library, New York City (fifteen minutes).

"What the Public Business Librarian Offers the Special Librarian, and vice versa," Miss Rose Vormelker, Business Research Library, Cleveland Public Library (fifteen minutes).

"Summary of National Survey of Public Business Libraries and Suggestions for Cooperation Between Them and Special Libraries," Miss Marian Manley, Business Branch Librarian, Newark, N. J. (fifteen minutes).

Discussion (forty minutes allotted).

"Library Service to Business in San Francisco":

(a) By the Public Library, Robert Rea, Librarian, San Francisco Public Library (five minutes).

(b) By the Mechanics Library, Miss Mary O. Carmody, Assistant Librarian, Mechanics Institute, San Francisco.

(c) By Special Libraries of San Francisco (ten minutes).

THURSDAY, 2-4 P. M. GROUP SESSIONS.

Commercial-Technical Group.

Newspaper Group.

THURSDAY, 4-6 P. M. TRIP AROUND THE CITY.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has arranged a tour to all places of interest.

THURSDAY, 6 P. M. DINNER IN CHINATOWN.

After dinner there will be a trip through Chinatown, including Chinese Theater, Society of Six, Pekin Exchange, Chinese Native Sons Hall, and to other interesting places, with plain-clothes escort.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 8:30 A. M. BREAKFAST CONFERENCES.

FRIDAY, 10-12 A. M. THIRD GENERAL SESSION.

Group Reports.

Local Association Reports.

Committee Reports.

Report of Nominating Committee.

Election of Officers.

Plans for 1930-1931.

FRIDAY, 2-4 P. M. GROUP MEETINGS.

Insurance Group.

Civic-Social Group.

FRIDAY, 4 P. M.

Trip to Palo Alto via Skyline Boulevard, and visit to Hoover War Memorial Library, Stanford Library, Stanford Chapel.

FRIDAY, 6 P. M.

Dinner at Woodside Country Club, on return from Palo Alto. Return to San Francisco through San Mateo and Burlingame.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 10-12 A. M. GROUP SESSIONS.

Commercial-Technical Group.

Book Selection on World Affairs, VIII
Far East

The World Peace Foundation Mobilizes the Opinions of Experts Throughout the United States

Treat, Payson J. *The Far East.* (13 votes) Harper. 1928. $5.

". . . Primarily a text-book, but an excellent one. Clear, impartial, condensed . . ."

Recommended as Advanced by Hicks, Latourette, MacNair, Thomas; as Intermediate by Blakeslee, Eshelman, Strakhovsky; as Elementary by Baker, Lattimore, Quigley, Treat.

Vinacke, Harold M. *History of the Far East in Modern Times.* (13 votes) Knopf. 1928. $7.50.

"Probably the best recent history of the Far East."

Recommended as Advanced by Hicks, Latourette, MacNair, Smith, Textor, Thomas; as Intermediate by Baker, Blakeslee, Eshelman, Godshall, Lattimore, Quigley, Treat.

Dennett, Tyler. *Americans in Eastern Asia.* (12 votes) Macmillan. 1922. $5.

"The best survey of America's relations with the Far East to 1901."

Recommended as Advanced by Blakeslee, Hung, Latourette, Lattimore, MacNair, Quigley, Smith, Thomas, Treat; as Intermediate by Godshall, Remer.

Willoughby, Westel W. *Foreign Rights and Interests in China.* 2 v. (11 votes) Johns Hopkins. 1927. $12.

"First in its field."

Recommended as Advanced by Blakeslee, Duncan, Godshall, Hicks, Lattimore, MacNair, Quigley, Smith, Textor, Thomas.

Morse, Hosea B. *International Relations of the Chinese Empire.* 3 v. (9 votes) Longmans. 1910-18. $9 each.

"The standard authority in English."

Recommended as Advanced by Blakeslee, Duncan, Lattimore, MacNair, Quigley, Textor, Thomas, Treat.

Cooperating Professors: D. C. Baker, University of California; George H. Blakeslee, Clark University; Kenneth Duncan, Pomona College; L. Wendell Eshelman, Oregon State College; W. Leon Godshall, Union College; Charles Roger Hicks, University of Nevada; William Hung, Harvard University; Kenneth Scott Latourette, Yale University; David Lattimore, Dartmouth College; K. C. Leebrick, Syracuse University; Harley Farnsworth MacNair, University of Chicago; Barnette Miller, Wellesley College; Harold S. Quigley, University of Minnesota; Charles F. Remer, University of Michigan; Sherman M. Smith, Colgate University; Leonid Strakhovsky, Georgetown University; Lucy E. Textor, Vassar College; Elbert D. Thomas, University of Utah; Payson J. Treat, Stanford University; Harold M. Vinacke, University of Cincinnati.

In presenting this selected list of books on Far East, the World Peace Foundation aims to offer a guide to the best available material as recommended by composite expert opinion. To the end that these titles be indeed the most worth while the Foundation asked a large number of college professors teaching in the various fields relating to international affairs to recommend the best available books—elementary, intermediate and advanced—in the realm of their particular interest. All of the titles included here were recommended by three or more different professors and are arranged in the order of votes received. It is hoped that not only libraries, but study groups and individuals as well will find this list useful.

Williams, Edward T. *Short History of China.* (8 votes) Harpers. 1928. $5.

"By all odds the best brief general history of China . . . accurate, interesting, fair."

Recommended as Advanced by Eshelman, Hicks; as Intermediate by Baker, Latourette, MacNair, Quigley; as Elementary by Lattimore.

Bau, Mingchien J. *Foreign Relations of China.* (7 votes) Revell. 1921. $4.

"The Chinese viewpoint by a leading Chinese scholar."

Recommended as Advanced by Blakeslee, Duncan, Godshall, Quigley, Smith, Strakhovsky, Treat.

Gowen, Herbert H., and Hall, Josef W. *Outline History of China.* (7 votes) Appleton. 1926. $4.

"An excellent history of China in modern times."

Recommended as Advanced by Duncan, Latourette; as Intermediate by Blakeslee, MacNair, Thomas, Treat; as Elementary by Godshall.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. *Development of Japan.* (7 votes) Macmillan. 1926. $2.

"Compact, well written, authoritative."

Recommended as Advanced by Eshelman, Hicks; as Intermediate by Latourette; as Elementary by Blakeslee, Quigley, Smith, Treat.

Monroe, Paul. *China: A Nation in Evolution.* (7 votes) Macmillan. 1928. $3.50.

"An excellent general survey particularly for social background."

Recommended as Intermediate by Smith; as Elementary by Blakeslee, Duncan, Latourette, MacNair, Textor.

Gowen, Herbert H. *Outline History of Japan.* (6 votes) Appleton. 1927. $4.

"The best of the recent histories of Japan."

Recommended as Advanced by Hicks, Latourette; as Intermediate by Blakeslee, Thomas, Treat.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. *Development of China.* (6 votes) Houghton. 1929. $2.50.

"Clear, non-technical and suggestive."

Recommended as Intermediate by Hicks, Hung, Latourette; as Elementary by Godshall, Smith, Treat.

Murdoch, James. *History of Japan.* 3 v. (5 votes) Greenberg. 1926. $14 each.

"Most detailed and comprehensive history of Japan in English . . ."

Recommended as Advanced by Baker, Lattimore, MacNair, Quigley, Treat.

Condliffe, John B., editor. *Problems of the Pacific.* (4 votes) University of Chicago Press. 1928. $3.

"Opinions of experts on some of the contending issues."

Recommended as Advanced by Eshelman, Hung; as Elementary by Remer.

Hornbeck, Stanley K. *China Today; Political.* (4 votes) World Peace Foundation. 1927. $1.25.

"A brief account of the Chinese situation in 1927 by a recognized authority."
Recommended as Advanced by Blakeslee, Godshall, Latourette.

Steiger, G. N., Beyer, H. O., and Benitez, Conrado. *History of the Orient.* (4 votes) Ginn. 1926. $1.96.

"The best elementary book . . . which gives a rather complete survey of the whole Orient."
Recommended as Intermediate by Hicks, Lattimore; as Elementary by Baker, Thomas.

Williams, Edward T. *China Yesterday and Today.* (4 votes) Crowell. 1927. $4.50.

"Especially good for cultural aspects."
Recommended as Advanced by Godshall, Smith; as Intermediate by Thomas.

Dutcher, George M. *Political Awakening of the East.* (3 votes) Abingdon Press. 1925. $2.

"Deals with the Near and Far East in a comparative manner."
Recommended as Intermediate by MacNair; as Elementary by Godshall.

Harris, Norman D. *Europe and the East.* (3 votes) Houghton. 1926. $4.

"Well fitted for a general approach to the Near and Far East."
Recommended as Advanced by Godshall; as Intermediate by MacNair, Smith.

Hornbeck, Stanley K. *Contemporary Politics in the Far East.* (3 votes) Appleton. 1919. $3.50.

"A useful combination of recent foreign relations and internal political progress."
Recommended as Advanced by Smith; as Intermediate by Quigley; as Elementary by Remer.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. *A History of Christian Missions.* (3 votes) Macmillan. 1929. $5.

"Liberal, complete and up-to-date."
Recommended as Advanced by Hung, Latourette.

MacNair, Harley F., and Morse, Hosea B. *Far Eastern International Relations.* 2 v. (3 votes) Commercial Press. 1928.

"A very valuable treatise."
Recommended as Advanced by Godshall, Treat; as Intermediate by Hung.

McLaren, Walter W. *Political History of Japan in the Meji Era, 1867-1912.* (3 votes) Scribners. 1916. $3.75.

"Standard for the period covered."
Recommended as Advanced by Baker, Blakeslee, Quigley.

Norton, Henry K. *China and the Powers.* (3 votes) Day. 1927. $4.

"A good survey of the international relations of China in recent years."
Recommended as Advanced by Duncan, Godshall, Treat.

Treat, Payson J. *Japan and the United States.* (3 votes) Stanford University Press. 1928. $3.50.

"Scholarly, standard, sympathetic to Japanese."
Recommended as Advanced by Hicks, Smith; as Intermediate by Blakeslee.

Williams, Samuel W. *The Middle Kingdom.* (3 votes) Scribners. 1883.

"A mine of accurate information.
Recommended as Advanced by Lattimore, Quigley, Textor.

The Open Round Table

World Peace List Corrected

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Through some unfortunate ambiguity in correspondence an unintentional and unwitting injustice has been done to Dr. Hagbert Wright, of the London Library, regarding his list of books which appeared in the JOURNAL of Dec. 15, 1929, under the standing head "Book Selection on Foreign Countries—What Other Nations Regard as the Best Books in English About Their Countries." Doctor Wright was not sufficiently informed of the details of this bibliographical project and selected English books useful in promoting interracial understanding, which is the purpose but not the title or subject of the series.

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION,
40 *Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.*

Educational Libraries Information

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

We are particularly interested in knowing what is being done, or has been done, in the way of collecting information on educational libraries. By an educational library we refer to one in which the preponderance of material is that dealing with such fields as school administration, educational psychology, teacher training, history of education, etc., and administered by a full or part-time librarian. Such information would include board of education libraries, special education libraries of schools of education, State Department of Education libraries, and libraries of educational organizations and associations.

JOHN K. NORTON,
Director, Research Division, U. S. National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

As Others See Us!

Miss Mudge

MAY I call attention to an error in the editorial in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of April 1 concerning my annual survey of reference books? The statement is there made that the article has been given up this year because the manuscript submitted would extend "to an estimated forty-eight pages." There is an error in this estimate made by THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Last year's article ran to twenty-seven pages. This year, by actual count, the descriptive text of the new article is 2,832 words longer than that of last year, and there are thirty-three items more in the lists of books appended to the various sections. On the basis of the number of words per printed page in last year's article, this increase would amount in print to a little over four LIBRARY JOURNAL pages, making the new article approximately thirty-one pages in length as against twenty-seven pages last year. The added four pages are the normal increase in a year particularly rich in reference books.

ISADORE G. MUDGE,
Reference Librarian, Columbia University.

Editorial Note:

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL estimates were rather carefully made by two persons, the doubtful element being the large additional MS. footnotes giving the increased number of titles. The actual fact may lie between the two estimates, but in either case the paper proved too long for periodical publication, and the Editors confess to dereliction in failing to suggest to Miss Mudge in advance the necessity of condensation.

A Class at Columbia

AS MEMBERS of the class working for the Master's degree in the School of Library Service, Columbia University, we wish to protest against the editorial policy adopted in excluding from THE LIBRARY JOURNAL the annual survey of reference books by Miss Isadore Gilbert Mudge. We believe that this article has been written with such authoritativeness that it has always been of inestimable value to librarians.

In our opinion an entire issue devoted to such a scholarly piece of work would not be amiss, and we do not feel that the matter of length is sufficient reason for the policy adopted.

SIGNED BY THIRTY-ONE STUDENTS.

A Student at Columbia

AS A reader of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL I wish to protest against your refusal to print Miss Isadore G. Mudge's latest compilation of new reference books.

The value of Miss Mudge's authoritative lists is beyond estimate. Their appeal is wider than that of small library problems, or library furniture.

Your refusal to print the 1930 list makes me wonder just how much your commercial policy controls the professional tone of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

M. RUTH MACDONALD.

A Canadian

IT IS a pity that you cannot see your way to include Miss Isadore G. Mudge's bibliography of reference books in your contents for 1930. The printing of such features does more toward making THE LIBRARY JOURNAL the organ of our scholarly profession in America than fifty articles whose subject matter is ephemeral, for such bibliographies are the very breath of the reference library (and what library worthy the name is not a reference library?). I subscribe for THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, *Libraries* and lesser American library journals, and I must confess that I find much less material of permanent value in them than in less pretentious periodicals like *The* (British) *Library Association Record*, and *The Library Review*. I have attended international conferences and have seen some great American libraries and I appreciate the fine example of service the United States has given the world, but I am afraid we in America (I include Canada) are too fond of measuring what we are doing by buildings constructed, dollars spent, number of staff employed and number of books put into the hands of people.

I should like the editors of our professional publications to exclude a great deal of the fugitive material which now finds its way into print and include more contributions that would be consulted at least a month after publication.

Let's hear less of what is being done and more of what is not being done. An "intellectual renaissance is beginning to show signs of awakening power." Let us "do our utmost to make the unproductive and desert places blossom" until America "is known throughout the world as a Kingdom of Books."

ARTHUR SLYFIELD,
Librarian, Collegiate and Vocational Institute, Oshawa, Canada.

In The Library World

Chrome vs. Vegetable-Tanned Leathers for Bookbinding

THE Industrial-Farm Products Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, has under way an interesting and valuable actual-service test on leather bindings, in connection with researches that it has been carrying on for many years on the serviceability and preservation of leather and leather goods, states F. P. Veitch, Principal Chemist, in charge.

Nearly all leather binding of books is done with vegetable-tanned leathers. In recent years, however, there has been in the industry a decided trend toward a more restricted production of vegetable-tanned bookbinding leather of proper tannage and finish, especially at competitive prices. One of the reasons for this is the advent of chrome tanning and its subsequent highly successful development; another is the relative costliness of the proper tanning materials, and the more or less special attention necessary for the making of the most durable bookbinding leathers. Successful commercial tanning today depends largely on mass production. The making of durable vegetable-tanned bookbinding leather has become a specialty, and at present the volume of this business, so far as most tanners are concerned, is so small compared to the whole as not to offer them sufficient inducement to warrant special processing. Though small by comparison, the yearly business in bookbinding leathers involves a substantial sum of money, and there are possibilities of expanding this business. It would seem that an opportunity to profitably specialize in the production of bookbinding leathers of the best and most durable type is being overlooked.

In anticipation of a continuation of the above-mentioned trends of the industry and because no one seems to have given any serious consideration to the possibilities of using chrome-tanned leathers for bookbinding, the following experiments were started.

Sixty volumes of Chemical Abstracts, one of the most frequently used sets of all scientific publications, have been bound in ten calfskin leathers comprising five different chrome tannages and five different vegetable tannages. The bindings were distributed throughout the set in such a way as to give direct comparisons of the serviceability of the different tannages. Each book is permanently identified by an experiment number stamped in gold on the back.

These experiments also include practical tests on the comparative efficacy of four dressings for preserving leather bindings. Certain of the bindings have been treated with these dressings, and others have been left untreated for controls.

The books have been placed in service in the Library of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. They will be periodically inspected and treated. As each binding shows signs of failure, it will be submitted to physical tests and chemical analysis. The data thus obtained will be studied and compared with similar data on the leather when new, for determination of the causes of deterioration and development of means to prevent it.

Seattle and Montclair Surveys

TWO PUBLIC libraries on opposing seaboards have recently set themselves the task of making a careful survey of the future and what it may bring forth in the way of increased service to their respective communities. As William Elder Marcus says in his foreword as president of the board of trustees of the Montclair (N. J.) Free Public Library in its *Annual Report for* 1929 *and Program for Next Five Years*, "There must be a consciousness of what the goal is if there is to be any hope of reaching it with wise leadership. . . . Consistent and intelligent growth cannot be expected unless a definite goal be in sight. All of human effort and ambition are directed and activated by this basic idea of reaching a goal. Successful businesses inject into the conduct of their activities sales quotas and objects to be attained. Do libraries?"

Not one general comprehensive program for five or ten years in advance could be found for any library in the United States when a careful search was made last summer, according to Mr. Marcus. The gap has since been filled by a survey then in progress in Seattle, Wash., which, however, was not published in its entirety until January, 1930. In October, 1928, the Board of Trustees of the Seattle Public Library decided to conduct a survey of the library and to work out a ten-year program for its development. The plan adopted for this study called for (1) the selection of those features of library service that seemed to deserve careful study and consideration, and (2) the assignment of each of these topics to a separate committee of three composed of one member of the Library Board, one member of the library staff, and the librarian.

Nine committees were appointed, and their reports, adopted with some slight amendments by the Library Board, have been published in order that they may be easily available for future reference by members of the Library Board, members of the library staff, members of the City Council, and others who may be interested. (*A Ten-Year Program for the Seattle Public Library,* bds., 88p., illus.)

If the proposed program can be carried out, the Seattle Public Library will find itself, in the year 1940, housed in a completed library building, financed by a municipal library bond issue in the amount of $1,200,000, with several additional branch libraries serving outlying districts (no permanent branch building has been built since 1921), and with its service extended to all parts of King County. The library came near the A. L. A. minimum standard of library support in 1929, when the appropriation of $408,842 represented a per capita expenditure of 98 cents, but it envisages an eventual appropriation of $1.22 per capita ($769,000 from an estimated population of 630,000 in 1940, the present population being approximately 430,000). The employees of the Public Library, now the only group of city employees not protected by a pension plan, should by that time or earlier be sharing in the benefits of the Seattle Civil Service Employees' Retirement System. The municipal reference service, operating under limitations from the central library since 1913, should be housed as a separate branch in quarters in the County-City building now under construction, with a staff of two and a budget after the first year of $5,000. As to school libraries, the library is inclined to encourage the school authorities to continue their policy of providing a separate fund for books for school libraries; the public library will still cooperate, but the major portion of the funds must of necessity come from the school budget. The survey does, however, recommend that the schools collection at the public library be enlarged so that it will be possible to supplement the elementary school libraries by temporary loans and to give adequate service to the Parental schools, Ruth School, Children's Orthopedic Hospital, and other places where the collections are small and need frequent changing. As soon as possible book wagon service should be provided during the school year for children in small schools now dependent upon classroom libraries and, during the summer months, for children living far from library centers. A book wagon is also part of the scheme for enlarged service to King County, which now has partial service. An appropriation of at least $30,000 will be necessary to enlarge county service. The Seattle Library has thus far had no special book funds. The first organized attempt to present the library as a possible object of civic beneficence was made in January, 1926, when letters were sent to about seventy persons of means, to about two hundred lawyers, and to several banks and trust companies, calling their attention to the library and its needs and suggesting consideration of these needs when wills are being drawn or when gifts or bequests are contemplated. It is hoped that endowment funds will be forthcoming not only for developing special book collections, but for extending and improving service to the sick and the blind.

The five-year goal of the Montclair Free Public Library also includes plans for an enlarged building. The present building lacks storage place for books and magazines, book stacks, reading rooms, work rooms, study rooms, a reference room, and a desirable children's room. The appropriation for books and binding should be $15,000 in 1930 and $20,900 in 1934. If the present library budget of $66,000 has increased to $100,336 in 1934, that will cost a taxpayer who has $10,000 of assessed property value only $1.89 more than if the library budget were to remain stationary during these five years, or an average of 38 cents per year to the taxpayer.

Triple Anniversary Celebration

A GROUP of older Boone Library students, China, are planning to celebrate on May 16 three events connected with the Boone Library: the thirtieth anniversary of Miss M. E. Wood's service, the twentieth anniversary of the Boone Library, and the tenth anniversary of the Boone Library School. As Miss Wood has often expressed the desire to see on the land adjacent to the Boone Library a building that could house specimens of China's fine arts and natural history, this group of students are planning this as a fitting memorial which can be named for her in the institution where she has labored so diligently for the past three decades.

History of Pullman Free

THE PULLMAN Company has just issued a unique folder, "Pullman Progress: 1859-1929," presenting in attractive color pictures and text the evolution and history of the sleeping car, with valuable historical data on the country's transportation development. Many educational authorities have declared it very useful for classroom work. Librarians, educators and others interested will be supplied with copies on application to The Pullman Company, 79 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Scholarship Grants for Graduate Library Study, 1930-31

THE NAMES of ten librarians recommended for scholarship grants to be given by the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the year 1930-31 are announced by the Corporation. These scholarship grants are made to enable persons who have already had experience in library work and who have shown a capacity to contribute to the advancement of the library profession, to pursue graduate study in library problems. The stipend is $1,500 but the practice of the Corporation in the future may vary to meet the requirements of individual students.

Ninety-two persons filed applications for grants this year. Candidates were selected by an Advisory Group on Library Scholarships which included Rudolph H. Gjelsness of the New York Public Library; Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association; William S. Learned, author of *The American Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge;* Florence Overton of the New York Public Library, Adam Strohm of the Detroit Public Library and Malcolm G. Wyer, Librarian of the Denver, Colo., Public Library. Candidates were chosen on the recommendations of those competent to judge the applicants' ability from their own professional experience, and on the plan and purpose set forth by the candidates themselves.

Those recommended for scholarship grants are:

LEON CARNOVSKY, student, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago; B. A., University of Missouri, 1927; St. Louis Library School, 1927-28; to continue library studies in adult education at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

MARGRETHE D. BRANDT, student, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago; B. A., University of Minnesota, 1924; to continue studies at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

MARGARET HUTCHINS, Supervisor, Branch Reference, Queens Borough Public Library; B. A., Smith College, 1906; B. L. S., University of Illinois, 1908; to pursue graduate study in the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

MARGERY QUIGLEY, Librarian, Montclair, N. J., Free Public Library; A. B., Vassar, 1908; library training in St. Louis Public Library and New York State Library School; to study the suburban library, looking toward wider cooperative marketing of library service, under the direction of the School of Library Service and the Business School, Columbia University.

LEONILDA I. SANSONE, Foreign Branch Librarian, in charge of Italian work, New York Public Library; B. A., Brown University, 1921; B. S. in Library Science, Columbia University, 1928; to study Italian literature and book production at the University of Florence and the University of Rome, Italy.

DOROTHY W. CURTISS, in charge of revision of catalog of Westerly, R. I., Public Library; B. A., University of Rochester, 1918; B. L. S., New York State Library School, 1924; to pursue graduate study in the School of Library Service, Columbia University, specializing in the teaching of cataloging and classification.

F. E. FITZGERALD, Librarian, St. Thomas College; A. B., Creighton University, 1924; School of Library Service, Columbia University; to study in the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

MRS. CATHARINE PIERCE, Instructor in Library Science, North Carolina College for Women; A. B., North Carolina College for Women, 1924; B. S., School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1927; to pursue studies in the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

LOUIS M. NOURSE, Reference Librarian, Kern County Free Library; A. B., University of Rochester, 1926; B. S. in Library Science, University of California School of Librarianship, 1928; to study at School of Library Service, Columbia University.

IRENE M. DOYLE, student, University of Illinois Library School; A. M., University of Illinois, 1924; B. S. in Library Science, University of Illinois Library School, 1930; to continue graduate work in the University of Illinois Library School, in preparation for teaching library science.

Dana College

AS THE outgrowth of the Pre-Legal Department of the New Jersey Law School, of which Mr. Richard D. Currier is president, and which has been providing the two years of necessary college work required for entrance to the Law School, a college to give the entire four years of college academic training is being started in Newark under the name of Dana College. The new institution is named in honor of the late Librarian of Newark, John Cotton Dana. It is hoped to have the college, which has been running now three years as the Pre-Legal Department of the Law School, with 600 students, formally opened next October as Dana College.

Memorial Library Planned

PLANS for a library at the Bread Loaf Summer School of English, Middlebury College, Vermont, as a memorial to the late Dean Wilfred E. Davison have been accepted and the building will be ready for use by the opening of the school on July 1. The building will be a restoration of one of the original buildings of the Bread Loaf Inn. The interior will be of Colonial design with a huge fireplace built of local field stone flanked with book cases.

Vancouver Public Library

OVER 78,000 volumes are available in the various departments of the public library for free use by the people of Vancouver, B. C., and 815,051 volumes went into Vancouver homes during the year. Library service in Vancouver cost approximately 45 cents per capita for the last twelve months. The year saw 171,268 volumes go into the hands of boys and girls, some few of which were circulated through the schools and playgrounds.

Library Organizations

New Jersey and Pennsylvania Meeting

THE NEW JERSEY Library Association celebrated its fortieth anniversary at the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, April 4-5, 1930. The business meeting of the New Jersey Library Association opened the first session.

An announcement was made that Miss Lena D. Appleton desires to make a contribution to the library profession of the State and would establish a scholarship in memory of Miss Louise Graham Hinsdale, formerly Librarian at the East Orange Public Library. The scholarship will approximate $125 annually, and is to be awarded, first, to a member of the East Orange library staff, selected by the librarian of that library, and if no applicant is available from that library then the scholarship is to go to someone in the State of New Jersey. The scholarship is to be given for work at the Summer School of the New Jersey Public Library Commission at Ocean City, N. J. A motion was unanimously carried that the association accept this offer with sincere thanks, and that the gratitude of the Association be sent to Miss Appleton.

Following the business meeting a round table for the discussion of current books was led by Miss Alice G. Higgins, Associate Professor of Library Service, New Jersey College for Women. Brief discussions of some outstanding books on various subjects were reported on by several members of the association.

Earl Reed Silvers, author of books for boys and girls and Associate Professor of English at Rutgers University, was the first speaker at the Saturday morning session. In his address on "Ideals in the Authorship of Children's Books" he stressed the necessity of authors having high ideals in the writing of books, and that it is the privilege of librarians to recommend to children books of wholesome quality and books they will enjoy. He stated that his contact with children has been international, and naturally his influence as an author has reached the same scope. The second speaker of the morning was E. Cockburn Kyte, Librarian, Queen's University. His subject was "Monastic Libraries." Frederick W. Faxon, Chairman of the Travel Committee of the American Library Association, announced the traveling arrangements for the American Library Association meeting to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., in June.

Saturday evening was given over entirely to the Fortieth Anniversary Dinner and program of the New Jersey Library Association. Members of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the American Library Institute and their friends were invited to join in the evening's festivities. Following the dinner, which was held at 7 p. m., four of the past presidents of the association give brief reminiscences of the decade they represented in the association's history. Dr. Frank P. Hill, Librarian, Free Public Library, Brooklyn, represented the decade 1890-1900; Mr. Adam Strohm, Librarian, Detroit Free Public Library, represented the decade 1900-1910; Miss Sarah B. Askew, Librarian, New Jersey Public Library Commission, the decade 1920-1930.

The session on Friday evening, April 4, at 8:30, was under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club. The president of the club, A. Edward Newton, presided. His paper was on "The Most Distinguished Woman in English Literature." Mr. Newton chose as the subject of this talk Mary Wollstonecraft (afterward Mrs. William Godwin), born in London in 1759, died there in 1797. Mr. Newton briefly mentioned Mary's early education and unhappy childhood, and gave an account of her life and love affairs, portraying her impulsiveness, enthusiasm and charm of personality and manner.

The Pennsylvania Library Club speaker at the joint session of the two associations held at the Hotel Chelsea, Saturday, April 5, at 10:30 a. m., was Capt. E. Cockburn Kyte, Librarian of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. Captain Kyte's paper was on "Monastic Libraries." He gave a most interesting and scholarly account of the early monastic libraries in Ireland and England. "At a time when the remainder of Europe was barbarous," said Captain Kyte, "the lamp of learning was burning brightly in Ireland. Men came from all parts of the continent to be taught Greek in the Irish monasteries, almost the sole repositories, in the Sixth Century, of the literary treasures of the Greeks and Romans. The Irish monks not only studied and taught, made books and illuminated them, but they were missionaries of learning also." Their influence extended to England and Scotland, the speaker said, and the monasteries throughout Great Britain, with their collections of books, became the most important seats of learning in the world at that time.

From The Library Schools

Iowa

THE STATE University of Iowa offers this year, for the twenty-ninth time, a brief course in Librarianship. The following seven courses are to be given: Library Administration, Reference, Cataloging, Classification, Book Selection, Library Work with Children, and School Library Service. The course in Library Administration is planned to meet the needs of students interested in public or college library work, while the last course, School Library Service, is for those who intend to be school librarians. Instruction begins June 9 and continues through July 17. The annual Conference for Library Workers, held under the joint auspices of the University Extension Department and the Library School, will occur on July 3.

McGill

MCGILL University Library School announces a six weeks' summer Library Course at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver simultaneously with the one given annually at McGill from July 2 to August 9. The six weeks' course which is to be given meets the same requirements as the McGill University Summer Library Course which has been accredited by the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship. It aims to meet the needs of those already engaged in library work who have had no training and to prepare high school graduates as assistants in medium-sized libraries or to take charge of small libraries. At the present time McGill is the only university in Canada giving a summer library course.

Pittsburgh

THE CARNEGIE Library School was transferred from Carnegie Institute to Carnegie Institute of Technology on April 1. The school retains its quarters in the central building of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and its close unofficial connection with that library will not be affected, but the transfer opens the way for a higher rating for the school and the granting of degrees.

Beginning in September, 1930, the following classes of students will be eligible for admission: to the courses in work with children and general library work, seniors from Carnegie Institute of Technology and the University of Pittsburgh and graduates of all approved colleges; to the course in school library work, college graduates only. The library school faculty will be given regular faculty rating. The school thus secures the advantage of being an integral part of a teaching institution and also of having close affiliations with a large public library.

Syracuse

THE SYRACUSE School of Library Science offers three optional programs in its six weeks' summer session, extending from June 30 to Aug. 6, 1930. Courses in the first program carry credit for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Library Science. The full year of work as presented in the regular session can be completed in four successive summers. The second program is arranged for the student who desires to qualify for the position of teacher-librarian. This program is to be completed in two summers to fit the requirements of the State of New York for its limited certificate, but the course can be rearranged to comply with the requirements of other States. The third program is arranged for the librarian of the small public library and is especially designed to fit her particular needs.

University of Minnesota

COURSES in Cataloging, Classification, Current Library Problems, Elementary Reference, and Library Work with Children will be offered in the Summer Session of the University of Minnesota beginning June 19 and ending July 26. Miss Lura C. Hutchinson, Miss Lillian M. Busian, Miss Alma M. Penrose, and Miss Harriet A. Wood are the instructors. Credit will be limited as usual to students having at least two years of approved college work. Others are admitted only by special permission of the Director of the Division of Library Instruction or the State Department of Education, St. Paul, Minn.

Information may be obtained from the Director of the Summer Session, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

University of Mississippi

THIS WILL be the second summer that the University of Mississippi has offered training for high school librarians. Summer school will open June 2 and continue nine weeks. Courses in Administration, Book Selection, Reference, Cataloging, and Classification will be offered, with Miss Grace Winton, librarian of the Northwestern High School of Detroit, giving the same courses she gave last summer. Junior standing is required of all students, and two semester hours of credit for each course is allowed in the College of Liberal Arts toward the bachelor's degree.

Among Librarians

Oregon State Librarian Dies

MRS. VIRGINIA CLEAVER BACON, Oregon State Librarian, died on April 12 following an illness of several weeks. Mrs. Bacon was a graduate of the University of Oregon and the Riverside School of Library Service with a wide and varied experience in library work.

MRS. VIRGINIA C. BACON

Before she came to the position of State Librarian of Oregon, in March, 1929, she had been cataloger in the Riverside County Free Library; Librarian of the Humboldt State Teachers' College, Arcata, Cal.; Librarian and Service Secretary in the Junior Division, United States Employment Service, Washington, D. C.; Librarian in Park College, Parkville, Mo., and Library Adviser in Adult Education in the Library Association of Portland, Ore. She was also the author and joint editor of the bulletin *Vocational Guidance* and *Junior Placement*, and author of *Good English*, one of the A. L. A. Reading with a Purpose series. She represented in an unusual sense the constructive, educational aspirations of the modern librarian's profession.

Public Libraries

PRISCILLA BANCROFT, Simmons '18, has resigned as librarian in Proctor Free Library to accept a position in Florida.

EMILY G. DAVIS, formerly librarian of the Johns-Manville Corporation, is now with the New York Public Library.

LENALA MARTIN, California '14, the county librarian of Lassen County, California, for the past twelve years, and her assistant, Elisabeth Haines, who has been there the same length of time, have secured a three months' leave of absence in order to have a complete change from library work, and left Feb. 1 for a trip through the southern and eastern parts of the United States.

Special Libraries

MRS. ELIZABETH R. CREGLOW has returned to hospital library work after an interval of some months in New York. She is now with the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Oteen, N. C.

MIRIAM CUMMINGS, formerly in the Research Division of the American Child Health Association, New York, has recently taken a position with the Children's Fund of Michigan in Detroit.

AINA EBBESEN, formerly first assistant in the W. T. Grant Company library, has resigned to take a position in the library of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn.

MARGARET FLEMING has taken the position of circulation assistant in the U. S. Rubber Company library.

ANNA HADDOW, Drexel '28, has been appointed librarian of the National Education Association at Washington.

EDITH E. KELLY, St. Louis, '24, has joined the staff of the Wisconsin Historical Society Library, Madison, Wis.

MARGARET MAGEE is now librarian of the Child Study Association of America, succeeding Mrs. Huntley, who is with the Cleanliness Institute.

PHOEBE STODDARD has become librarian of the law firm of Murray, Aldrich & Webb, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

KATHERINE UHELIN, Columbia '29, who was already on the library staff of the W. T. Grant Company library, has recently been appointed first assistant.

DOROTHY VARIAN, Drexel '28, has received the appointment as county librarian, a position just established by the Chester County Recreation Board at West Chester, Pa.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—A classifier with good background and several years' experience with the D. C. in a university or large public library; also one with experience but with training and an aptitude for classification. E-12.

Wanted—Substitute librarian for summer school, six weeks, from June 23 to Aug. 1. State experience and salary expected. Apply direct to C. E. Graves, librarian, Humboldt State Teachers College, Arcata, Cal.

Wanted—Head of Children's Department in a Western city July 1. Apply giving experience and educational qualifications. E-10.

Junior high school librarian desires position for July and August. College graduate with library school training and teaching experience. E-11.

College graduate, completing library course in June, desires position as children's librarian. Has had considerable experience. Minimum salary, $1,500. Z-21.

School librarian desires position for the summer. Periodical work preferred. Experience in school and public libraries. D-18.

Librarian with thirteen years' experience in public, medical and business libraries desires position. D-16.

University and library school graduate with poise, initiative, executive ability, and seven years' experience wishes responsible position in California. College library preferred. D-17.

University and library school graduate, possessing poise, tact, initiative, executive ability and successful record, desires position in or near New York City. D-23.

Librarian with training and twelve years' general experience wishes position in West beginning August or September. Prefers reference, administration or cataloging. Extensive knowledge of public documents. D-21.

Young woman, college and library school graduate, with eight years' experience in public and college libraries, desires temporary position for summer. D-20.

Librarian with B.S. degree and two years' experience in public library desires change in fall after summer course in library science. D-22.

Elusive Quotations

A column designed to assist in the location of quotations and poems which cannot be found through the usual channels of anthologies and books of reference. Send replies to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

M. I.—Requests help in locating the following quotation, which has been puzzling her for some time:

Patience and perseverance
Made a bishop of his Reverence.

Free

PRINCETON University Library will send to any library, transportation charges collect, *National Monetary Commission Report*, set lacking Volume 19, Part 2, Volumes 23 and 24.

THE UNIVERSITY of Witwatersrand, Milner Park, Johannesburg, South Africa, has for distribution a few numbers of a booklet entitled *Johannesburg: A Sunshine City Built on Gold*, 1929, also a few separates of contributions to geology by the late Dr. Percy A. Wagner. Apply direct.

The Calendar

May 10—New England School Library Association, annual meeting at New Haven, Conn.

May 12-15—American Association for Adult Education, fifth annual meeting at Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 16-17—New England College Librarians, annual meeting at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

May 23-24—Idaho Library Association, annual meeting at Boise, Idaho.

June 13-18—Northeastern Library Convention will be held at Swampscott, Mass.

June 13-18—Vermont Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 13-18—Rhode Island Library Association, annual meeting held in conjunction with Massachusetts meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 14—Utah Library Association, annual meeting at American Fork, Utah.

June 18-21—Special Libraries Association, annual convention at Clift Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 18—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 23 or 24—California School Library Association will meet at Los Angeles, Cal.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Oct. 8-11—Regional meeting of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, and possibly Nebraska, to be held in St. Paul.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 15-18—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Moline, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Cleveland Makes Survey

THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY has recently made a survey of the general trend of reading during the past year, as shown by the records of the various library departments. In non-fiction there has been a continued interest in the popular type of modern biography, and a strong interest in aviation and aeronautics, in all departments, juvenile and adult. The Main Library reports a steady and strong interest through the year in books on investments and financial matters. This, of course, increased greatly during the fall. Plays and popular scientific books are also in demand. In fiction the Main Library reports a trend toward the better novel in happier vein, in contrast to the more morbid and introspective types. War stories of the narrative type are more popular than ever. Translations are popular, and social studies have increased in popularity.

The branches report a continuing interest in western, adventure and mystery stories, with a trend somewhat from the western story to the mystery or detective. A number of branches mentioned the simple love story and romance as gaining in popularity, but there were others that reported the same interest they had noted in previous years, in the more sophisticated type of novel. These differences are accounted for partly by a difference in clientèle. From colored branches is the report of a definitely increasing interest in negro literature. Foreign translations are popular in the branches, and there is a general interest in non-fiction of the more popular type. Several mention poetry, and a number report the continued popularity of plays in book form.

County reports indicate an apparently increasing desire for all best sellers, and an increasing tendency on the part of readers to keep watch of printed advertisements and reviews.

In juvenile reading the subjects most in demand, in the order of their popularity, are: Fiction, fairy tales, nature study and general science, including aviation, history and biography and poetry.

The Stevenson Room for Young People reports that books of adventure and romance are in greatest demand, western and mystery stories follow, and historical fiction is used least, unless it has considerable adventure.

Current Books on Business

COMMON STOCKS AND THE AVERAGE MAN

By J. George Frederick, well-known analyst and research man

About 400 pages, illustrated, including copies of new "Measuring Stick" for judging worth of common stocks. The book is an analysis of the lessons of the stock panic; a valuation of common stocks as they stand today, for the long pull; an analysis of each industry separately, a plan for a complete data system for the average investor's use; sound rules for common stock buying by the average man or woman; valuable statistics of employe stock ownership, etc. Book was selected as "best business book of the month" by board of judges composed of Prof. Ripley of Harvard, John Moody, Henry Bruere, Albert Haase, Harlow Person, Frederick M. Feiker. $4.00 postpaid. Business Bourse, 80 W. 40th Street, New York.

SELLING MRS. CONSUMER

By Mrs. Christine Frederick, famous home economics authority

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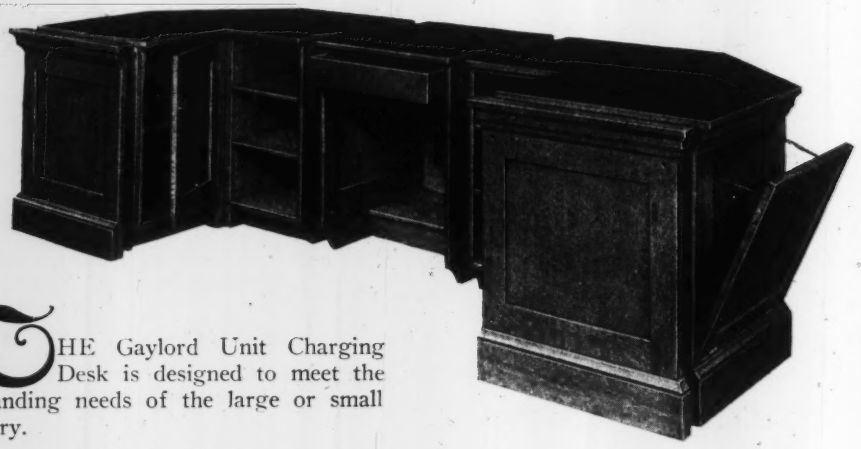

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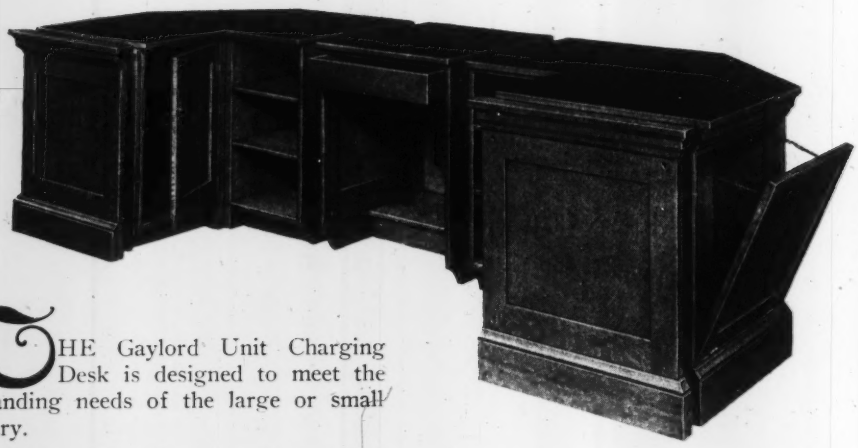

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